THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CHINA AND THE UNITED STATES.

More Comments by the English Press on the Recent Treaty.

From the London Spectator, August 15.

It is not difficult, now that Mr. Burlingame's treaty has been published, to perceive the line of policy upon which the Court of Pekin is entering, and which, if the European powers, and more especially Great Britain, are not firm, will lead at no distant period to a fourth or fifth Chinese war. The Empress Mother, the Premier Wan Sung—a really able politician of the high tory sort—and Pring Kung, the three persons among whom the sovereignty is at present in commission, who direct all Chinese policy and regulate all Chinese administration with a power as complete as that of the Czar, are evidently penetrated with the traditional ideas of the Chinese official world. In opposition to the people, who like the trade and the wealth and the movement the foreigners bring, they desire, first of all, to expel them, and, if that may not be, to keep them on the seaboard. They feel instinctively, and no doubt justly, that foreigners are a disturbing element in the empire, weakening the respect for tradition, impairing the despotism of the officials, bringing in ideas and ways and forces dangerous to divinely arranged order. They regard them, in fact, very much as Rome regards free thinkers, not so much as noxious individuals, as instinctive, incurable foes of the system she desires to maintain. Aided by some European advice, consequently, they have drawn up a treaty which reads very plausible; have induced Mr. Seward to sign it, without thinking too much of California, where one of its clauses will create some little sensation; and have now submitted it to the different courts of Europe. By the first clause the Chinese Government undoes the whole work of thirty years, abolishes what are known in Turkey as the Capitulations, and in China as the Consular Jurisdictions, and places all foreigners once again under the mandarins. Whatever may be the case in Turkey, it is quite certain that China is not yet fit for this change; that from the day it is effected the Foreign Offices of Europe will be inundated with just complaints of local tyranny, which will ultimately produce either a total cessation of trade—thereby exposing India to bankruptcy, and the British Exchequer to the loss of the tea revenue—or demands on Pekin which must be supported by force. The mandarin class hate Europeans too heartily to be trusted with power over them, and it is better for China itself that this hatred should be neutralized by treaty arrangements than that every private quarrel should involve danger of war. If the consular courts are not strong enough they can be strengthened, or exceptional powers placed in the hands of the embassies; but to abolish the jurisdiction at once is to enable the mandarins to edge the Europeans slowly out of China. It may be said that the Americans are willing to allow this, but the Americans are, of all foreigners, least dreaded by the Chinese. First, because they have never fought Pekin; and secondly, because their intercourse with the empire has been very slight. To say nothing of other countries, the trade of China with Great Britain and her colonies was in 1866:—

Imports .	£22,723,128	Exports .	£14,769,295
Total			£37,492,423

—while her trade with the United States was:—

Imports . .	£91,780	Exports .	£2,000,111
Total . . . . . -			£2,091,891

In fact, the Union buys some tea in the ports, and there the connection between the two countries begins and ends. Any treaty not in itself discreditable is, therefore, indifferent to Americans, or, if they can gain an apparent advantage over Europe, pleasing, while the main object of Europe, for which she has fought so often, is free ingress into the interior and secure residence when there established.

Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are harmless, though needless, every provision they contain having been secured by different treaties, and, we are bound to add, violated in spirit both by England and the United States—by England in permitting Australia to levy a tax on Chinese immigrants, and by the Union in allowing the outrages on Chinese in California against which the republican journals are now so warmly protesting. The spirit of the treaty is contained in the first and tenth clauses, the latter of which pledges every foreign government to refrain from pressing railroads, telegraphs, or other material improvements upon the government of Pekin. That government is to introduce them at its own discretion—that is, whenever the sovereign junta at Pekin thinks the free introduction of Europeans into China conducive to their authority, a period never likely to arrive. The clause is a new diplomatic barrier against internal improvement, set up without the smallest necessity, the European Governments having neither the inclination nor the power to force Western civilization on the Chinese Court. Not a mile of railway could be built in China without its hearty co-operation, for not a mile of route could be obtained without its distinct permission. Any Chinaman who sold his field for such a purpose without Mandarin permission would be summarily executed. Even Russia could not overcome the resistance the Chinese Government could offer to any such undertaking, and the only object of erecting this diplomatic barrier is to prevent the social and moral pressure towards improvement which arises from the presence of the missions at Pekin, from the employment of Europeans both in the revenue and War departments, and from the growing popularity of Europeans among the people. Nothing annoys the court more than the hearty accord among the embassies, which makes every serious suggestion an "identical note" from all Europe; and it is to break up this accord that the Premier has struck up this sudden friendship with Washington. Nothing, again, is so offensive to the mandarins as the moral hold which the foreigners acquire over their own subjects, a hold displayed in the rush of wealthy Chinamen to Shanghae, where it is difficult to "squeeze" them, and in the friendliness strongly displayed by the people of Canton, a city closed to us for a quarter of a century on the pretense that the people were unchangeably hostile. We shelled the town, opened it, and from that day to this have found the population as obliging, as accessible, and as eager to do profitable business as those of any Continental city.

The truth of the whole matter is that we must either retire from China altogether, to the lasting injury of the Chinese themselves, or insist quietly but persistently on receiving in China the treatment we should receive in any other organized State—permission, that is, to go and come, to trade and build, with a full certainty that in the event of any dispute the officials, judicial and other, will meet out some endurable measure of justice. The day that is secured the Capitulations ought to be abolished; but the day is still far off and will never be secured if Americans assist Chinese Eldons to return to the exploded policy of isolation. It is to facilitate such a return that this treaty has been drawn up, and we trust Lord Stanley, who is not often taken in by pseudo philanthropy, will understand the situation sufficiently to make the most expedient reply, namely, that no alteration whatever can be made in treaties purchased at so much cost and with so much treasure without careful consultation with our representatives in China and with the remaining treaty Powers. If while commencing this consultation he strengthens the hands of his agents in China, instructs Mr. Wade to press for ingress into the interior, but orders him to enforce good behaviour among British subjects, behaviour as good as they would show in Calcutta or Bombay, the claims o' justice on both sides will be fully satisfied. The Chinese are bound to grant us permission to trade in the interior; we are bound to see that the permission is not exercised to their hurt; that, and not an unreal diplomatic equality, is the true basis for all British relations with Pekin.

British Diplomacy in China.

From the Friend of China (Shanghae), July 2.

Reverting to our review of the "Foreign Office List and Diplomatic and Consular Handbook," for January, 1867, we must commence by remarking with regret that since the publication of the list of officials in our issue death has been busy with its members, Sir Eric Farquhar, at Pekin, and Mr. E. S. Lanca, of Macao, having paid the debt of nature.

To return to the "Foreign Office List," as connected with the China branch of the service, the next point we have to note is the list of ambassadors, envoys extraordinary, ministers plenipotentiary, etc., from Great Britain to foreign States from 1814 to 1867, the portion relating to China running thus:—

CHINA.

1816.—Lord Amherst, ambassador; special mission. January 20.

Henry Ellis, minister plenipotentiary *ad interim*. January 24. Sir George Staunton, commissioner.

1834.—William John, Lord Napier, commissioner.

[Hostilities commenced November, 1839. Treaty of peace signed at Nankin, August 29, 1832.]

1841.—Sir Henry Pottinger, chief superintendent of trade in China. August 16.

1844.—Sir J. F. Davis, plenipotentiary and superintendent. February 9.

1848.—Sir S. G. Bonham, plenipotentiary and chief superintendent. April 27.

1858.—Sir John Bowring, plenipotentiary and chief superintendent. December 24.

1857.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; special mission. April 17.

[Hostilities commenced May, 1857. Treaty of peace signed at Tientsin, June 26, 1858.]

1859.—Hon. F. W. A. Bruce (now Sir Frederick), envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. January 14.

[Hostilities recommenced on the Peiho, June 25, 1859.]

1860.—James Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine; special mission. March 20.

[The ratifications of the treaty of peace of June 27, 1858, were exchanged at Pekin, October 24, 1860.]

1865.—Sir Rutherford Alcock, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade. April 7.

ARKANSAS.

Further Details of the Insurrection in Conway County.

A correspondent writing to the St. Louis *Democrat*, September 1, recounts the following particulars of the Conway county insurrection in Arkansas:—

Since the attempted assassination of Senators Wheeler and Barker, it has been generally believed among the Republicans that the leaders of the Democratic party have fully determined upon a course of violence to overcome the reorganized State Governments; and occurrences which have happened during the past few days, leave no room to doubt the correctness of this conclusion. Blair's letter, coupled with the treasonable and insurrectionary teachings of the *Gazette* of this city, have so far overcome the counsels of the more prudent, and excited the hates and prejudices of the masses as to arouse to activity the dormant spirit of treason and rebellion.

Several hundreds of armed men are now congregated in Conway county, to prevent the peaceful execution of the laws.

On Saturday last a trial was going on between negroes at the Justice's Court; forty or fifty men armed with pistols assembled, and finally broke up the Court. That evening they held a meeting and resolved to disarm the negroes, and Dr. Adams, a man notoriously known as a Rebel bushwhacker during the war, and Anderson Gordon, late Rebel Colonel, took the arms from a few about town. This information was conveyed to the negroes by a colored man, whom the Rebels supposed they had in their employ.

Monday night fifty-seven Rebels started out to put their resolutions of disarming the negroes into execution. The negroes being advised of their intentions, collected together about twenty in number, waited in ambush, fired upon them and killed one horse and wounded one man—wound supposed to be mortal. The Rebels returned the fire, and drove the negroes off. After this firing was heard at intervals from the vicinity until ten o'clock Tuesday—from two to fifteen guns being heard in a place—and in one or two instances the screams of women were heard while the firing was taking place. The firing and screams were heard from the other side of the river.

Tuesday some three or four hundred men came into Lewisburg armed; took possession of the ferry, sent a body of men over the river and drove the Union men and negroes to the woods, several of whom, both white and black, have arrived in town.

This morning we are informed that the insurrection has broken out in Lafayette and Columbia counties, and that companies are arming in Saline. The circuit judge has been driven off from the counties first named, one man whipped and several negroes killed. Also that Dr. A. M. Johnson, Representative from Mississippi county, had been assassinated. This outbreak has evidently taken place earlier than the more sagacious of the Rebels intended, but that they approve it is beyond question.

Governor Clayton is rapidly organizing the militia, and feels confident that he will be able to control the storm. He has regarded the insurrection of sufficient importance to issue a proclamation, which appears in this morning's paper.

Congress is getting many back-handed compliments from Republicans for not voting arms, while it has the gratitude of Rebels.

LYNCH LAW.

A Man Hung by "Regulators."

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, of the 1st inst., says:—

On Saturday night, 29th inst., about 12 o'clock, a party, numbering twenty-five, styling themselves "Regulators," went to the house of a man named John A. Montfort, living in Woodford county, near the Jessamine line, and near Cogar's Landing, took him from his bed, and, carrying him to a point about one hundred yards above the ferry, hung him. We are informed that they came from some point beyond Harrodsburg, having passed through that place at 8 P. M. They passed through Shaker town at 10 o'clock, and ordered supper to be prepared and ready for them by 1 o'clock. After hanging Montfort they returned as they had come, eating the supper prepared for them, and were last seen going in the direction of Harrodsburg. Montfort was a Confederate soldier during the war, was about thirty years old, and had a wife and one child. He bore, we learn, the reputation of a bad man. The immediate provocation of hanging is said to have been as follows:—Some weeks since a body of men in disguise went to Keene, in Jessamine county, and killed a negro, besides robbing several others, reporting that they were "Regulators." Upon hearing this the organization in Mercer claiming that title determined to punish the perpetrators who had used their name, professing, themselves, to deal only with violators of the law and not to disturb peaceable parties. An investigating committee was sent to Keene by night, and men who had seen and recognized the persons who assaulted the negroes were made to disclose their names. Montfort is said to have been one of them, and hence the hanging. We give these facts as communicated to us by a gentleman from Lexington yesterday. This is one of the boldest acts of the "Regulators" committed since General Wolford's campaign against them last fall. Montfort may have deserved extreme punishment, but the enforcement of law and order should not be entrusted to "Regulators," and we hope that such measures will be taken as will make this the last act we shall have to record.

VERMONT.

The Latest Returns.

MONTPELIER, Sept. 3.—Returns of the Governor's vote have been received from 208 towns, with the following result:—

Page (Republican)	39,698
Edwards (Democrat)	13,725
Page's majority	25,973

Thirty-three towns remain to be heard from.

Reports from 194 towns show the elections to the Legislature, as follows:—

Republicans	185
Democrats	7
No choice	4

The Result Achieved by Hard Work.

The Burlington *Free Press* says:—"The Green Mountain State sends greeting to the other States of the Union, with her compliments, and twenty-nine thousand Republican majority. The returns received as we write show a rate of increase which, if sustained throughout the State, will give a total vote of 49,000, and a Republican majority of from 28,500 to 29,000. This is the largest majority, by some 7,000 votes ever given in this State. In 1864, when the State gave Abraham Lincoln a majority of 29,000, the majority at the State election was but 22,000; and as the full vote of the State has not been polled this time by some 4000 votes, all Republicans (or the Democrats have got out their last man at this election), Vermont may safely be set down as good for thirty-three thousand majority for Grant and Colfax. The Republicans of other States have told us that they are waiting anxiously for the first gun from Vermont. We trust they like its ring. The glorious result of our State election yesterday was not achieved without hard work. Work not in converting voters, but in bringing the Republicans to realize the importance of the election and inducing them to rally to the polls. The Republican State Committee organized the first canvass of the State that has been made in many years, caused meetings to be held, where they could be to best effect, put into every Republican voter's hand before election a circular, reminding him of his duty, and in all proper ways did their best to secure the full vote, which would be all the victory they or anybody could ask for. They were heartily seconded by the efforts of many true and earnest and influential Republicans throughout the State, and best of all, and above all, by the genuine appreciation of the emergency on the part of our intelligent and patriotic Republican masses. The Democrats also worked hard, and have unquestionably made an increase on their previous vote; but the Republican increase is far greater. We suppose everybody would have been content with 25,000 majority for the State, this time; but it will be 3000 or 4000 more than that, and that is enough for one day."

"Democratic Crumbs of Comfort."

A special to the *World* from Rutland says:—

The following figures of this year's gubernatorial vote in Vermont I have obtained in every instance from the office of the clerk of each town, whose duty it is to be present at the counting of the votes, and make a record of the same. The official canvass by the Legislature will not vary the figures five votes, and their correctness may be relied upon. But thirty-three small and isolated towns remain to be heard from, which will probably not vary their vote much from that of last year.

After detailing the vote in a number of towns, the despatch gives the following summary:—

Total this year:—	
Page, ...	39,040
Edwards, ...	13,825
Republican majority.	25,215
Last year the same towns gave—	
Page, ...	33,843
Edwards, ...	10,188
Republican majority, ...	23,655

The Republican majority, in a total vote of 52,865, is increased but 2560. The Republican vote has increased 5197, while the Democratic vote has increased 3637. If the Republican gain had amounted to 10,000 votes, it would not have equalled the ratio of the Democratic gain. As it is, there is a heavy Republican loss.

"LA LANTERNE."

The Twelfth Number of Mr. Rochefort's Paper.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent writes from Paris, August 21, as follows:—

The *Lanterne*, No. 12, was printed in Belgium, and not suffered to pass the frontier of this strongly-governed France. Its author and editor, Henri Rochefort, has returned to Paris from the capital of that free country, and announces that No. 13 shall be printed here, and, police providence permitting, be distributed to subscribers to-morrow. During his week of absence at Brussels he was condemned, on the charges noted in my last letter, to one year of imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine. From this decision of the lower tribunal he appeals to a higher, as does also the prosecuting State's attorney—the official appealing *a minima*, as the technical phrase goes, that is, crying aloud that the lower court put the penalties too low. To what heights the letter of the law lets them arrive my last letter tells.

It would take more space than belongs to your Paris correspondence to give a full weekly record of the press, and its trials, before and under the tribunals here. The moral of them all is briefly and pungently summed up in the display heading that constantly precedes the abbreviated report of them in *La Liberte*, La Peute, Irresistible, say, in free translation, The Down-hill Road.

The display heading concenters the significance of long speeches and octavo volumes of political prophecy and historic record. All French Governments will try their strength with the press, and all go down in the trial. They all prelude their fall by variations of prosecutions of the press. There is a fatality about it. Charles X had the journalists prosecuted, and of course, condemned, and could not conceive that their condemnation was their triumph. Louis Philippe had, and failed to conceive likewise. And now this Experimenter is going over the same ground. No. 12 of *Lanterne*, printed in Belgium, is stopped at the frontier. Now mark, *primo*, if you are ready to pay a sou or two extra per number, I can furnish you a thousand copies of that political *Lanterne* here in Paris, day after to-morrow. A bribe of a hundred francs will secure a frontier custom-house officer's complicity in the importation. No. 13 of the *Lanterne* Rochefort is printing on his own account, as a clause in the last of the numerous laws against the press permits him, at his risks and perils, to do. Henri Rochefort is not a man to be stopped by risks and perils. Let respectable folks, who never risked anything for a principle, try to accept, since they cannot comprehend, that fact and trait in Rochefort's acts and nature. There is a certain appreciation of his somewhat rare self-respecting independence, of which the stranger visitor to Paris is struck with the street indications. Doing the Boulevards yesterday with an American who, by grand exception, is both an American and sympathizer with Frenchmen who sympathized with us in our struggle for human rights from 1861 to 1866, I was amused to note his quick discovery of these street signs. There was in the furnisher's shop windows, handkerchiefs with a lantern stamped in colors in the corner; there were breastpins and brooches, imitating in enamel and metal the diminished *fac simile* of the cover of *La Lanterne*; there were packages of sweet biscuits inclosed in pasteboard boxes, imitating the form of a lantern, and reproducing the colors La Lanterne; there was, besides, this and that other sign that caught his watchful eye, and there would have been yet another at the cigar shops—but the high and sublime central police authority of that strong Government has just forbidden a revolutionary fabricant of cigarette paper to promote its sale by the anarchical device of a lantern on the envelope.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Debut of Prince Arthur as a Public Speaker.

The speech made by Prince Arthur, in accepting the address of Mr. Bolckow, at the opening of Middlesborough Albert Park, was this:—"I am very grateful to my dear mother, the Queen, for having allowed me to represent her in the ceremony which we are now assembled to perform. To dedicate to the public use the park which your munificence has provided would of itself have been to me a most interesting duty; but on the present occasion it has for me a far deeper and peculiar meaning. This park, which I am sure will contribute largely to the pleasure and happiness of the people of Middlesborough, is to be forever associated with the name of my beloved father; and this thoughtful mark of respect to his memory, on an occasion when an act for the public benefit is concerned, has truly pleased and touched my dear mother. No one could take a deeper interest than did my beloved father in whatsoever ministered to the health and enjoyment of the people; and I feel quite sure, Mr. Bolckow, that the noble gift which you have made to the town would have been regarded by him, as I am commanded to say it is by the Queen, my dear mother, with the warmest sympathy and approbation. Most sincerely do I join with you in praying that this park may fulfil the object for which it is destined, and with my best wishes may I add that you yourself may live long to witness the pleasure you have been the means of bestowing upon the people of Middlesborough."

At the banquet in the New Exchange, replying to the toast of his health, the Prince said:—"I thank you most sincerely for the very gratifying manner in which you have received me this evening, and for the kind and flattering terms in which the Mayor has spoken of me. I can assure you the interesting ceremony of this morning has given me the utmost satisfaction, and I am very glad to have been permitted to represent my dear mother upon an occasion like this. Whatever in any way promotes the welfare of the people was always an object of the deepest interest to my dear father; and I feel proud the opportunity has occurred to commence my attempt to follow in his footsteps. I am glad my stay here has enabled me to visit the great iron works for which this place is famous. They are the first of the kind I have seen, and they are to me of further interest, as they have been the means of raising Middlesborough in a few years from a small village to a populous town. The cordial welcome I received will not be easily forgotten, and I can assure you it will give the most sincere pleasure to the Queen."

AUSTRIA.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs in the East.

The Vienne *Presse* of August 19 says:—"In view of the threatening aspect of affairs in the East, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, acting in concert with the Cis-Leithan Minister for the defense of the country, has laid certain restrictions upon the transit of arms and ammunition to Servia, Roumania, and Bosnia, and has ordered that in case of any despatch of considerable quantities of arms and ammunition to these countries, a permit of exportation is only to be granted after consent given by the respective Governments."

The *New Free Press* contains the following paragraph:—"Our letters from Moldavia confirm the rumor that a new expedition for crossing the Danube into Bulgaria, and for promoting another outbreak of disturbances in that province, is being organized under the eyes of the Roumanian Government."

OBITUARY.

Thomas H. Seymour.

The telegraph this morning brings us the information that ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour, of Connecticut, died last night after a painful illness from typhoid fever. Deceased was born in the year 1808, in the city of Hartford, Connecticut, and was consequently at the time of his death in his sixty-first year. His early education was carefully attended to, and when he arrived at proper years he was sent to the Military Academy, at Middletown, where he pursued his studies with much energy and displayed considerable ability. After leaving the academy he remained at home for a short time and then commenced the practice of law, for which profession he exhibited an early predilection. As a lawyer he was quite successful and realized a handsome income from the practice of the profession which he selected to follow. Desiring, however, to satisfy an inclination for journalistic fame he attached himself to one of the leading papers of his State, and his literary abilities, together with his close observation of passing events, enabled him, in a comparatively short time, to fill the editorial chair—a position which he occupied with much honor and profit to himself and those interested in the publication of the paper. About the same time he filled the position of Judge of Probate. The acquaintances which he formed among men of all classes and the popularity which he won for himself by his genial and warm disposition, associated with a longing for political fame, induced him to become a candidate for Congressional honors. He accordingly entered the political arena. The contest was a pretty warm one. His friends worked hard for him and succeeded in securing the prize he sought. This was in 1843. He continued in office during the whole term, and was always noted for his industry while in the House in the discharge of any duty that fell to his share.

Military fame was now the magnet that attracted Mr. Seymour's ambitious yearnings, and like many of the young men of that period he resolved upon following the fortunes of General Scott through the adventurous fields of the Mexican war. In March, 1846, the year after which his Congressional career was brought to a close, we find him in the Mexican campaign as a Major of the 9th Infantry. In August of the following year he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 12th Infantry. On the death of Colonel Ransom he was promoted to the command of the regiment. At the battle of Chapultepec, on the 13th of September, 1847, he highly distinguished himself and was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct. He was also with General Scott at the City of Mexico. In the following year he returned home and was mustered out.

Mr. Seymour again entered into political life, and in 1850 he became a candidate for the first position of the people of his State on the Democratic ticket. Opposed to him were two other candidates, L. S. Foster, who was the champion of the Whigs, and John Boyd, the standard-bearer of the Freesoilers. The canvass was well contested on all sides. The resources of all parties were brought into requisition to secure the success of their favorite nominees, but victory perched upon the banner of Seymour, and he was elected to the Gubernatorial chair. This office he held for three successive terms. He was a Presidential elector in 1852. After President Pierce was elected Chief Magistrate he appointed Mr. Seymour as Minister to Russia. On his return from Europe he engaged in the politics of his State and worked very laboriously for the success of the Democratic party. He became a candidate for Governor in 1865, but was defeated for the office.

The deceased was a man of marked ability, considerable force of character, and an ardent and hard-working Democrat. During the war his speeches attracted no small degree of attention for their Democratic boldness and the manner in which he arrayed himself on the side of the opposition to the war. He was much respected for his generous and social qualities, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the country. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity.

—Victor Hugo's new novel is entitled "93," and the publisher has paid 100,000 francs for it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs in the West—Indian Outrages on the Plains—Episcopal Convocation in St. Louis.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

More Indian Murders—The Arrapahoes Attack a Mexican Train.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—A scout came into Hays city last evening from Fort Dodge, and reports that the Mexican train was attacked on the 28th ult. at Pawnee Fork on the old Santa Fe route, thirty-seven miles southwest from Fort Dodge, by a large party of Arrapahoe and Cheyenne Indians, who killed sixteen Mexicans, scalping them and burning their bodies with the wagons.

Another train a few miles beyond had successfully resisted the efforts of the Indians to capture them. Still another train loaded with 75,000 pounds of wool for Messrs. Otero & Sellers, commission merchants of that place, were attacked at Ciniasm crossing, twenty-five miles from Fort Dodge, on the same road. The men fought until their ammunition gave out, and then abandoned the train, saving what stock they could.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Political Reaction—Heavy Rain-storm.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—A heavy rain prevailed nearly all last night. Jones' Falls is swollen somewhat, but there is no damage. Republicans here are busily engaged in forming Grant Clubs; and thoroughly organizing with the determination of making a vigorous fight. Large numbers of conservatives and some Democrats are coming out openly for Grant and Colfax. The Democrats are exceedingly dispirited since they heard the thunder from Vermont.

A grand salute for the Green Mountain State is to be fired soon by the Republicans here.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4—A. M.—Consols, 94a94¼ for both money and account. American securities firm. Five-twenties, 72¼; Erie, 31¼; Illinois Central, 91.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 4—A. M.—Cotton quiet. Sales of to-day probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 69,000 bales, of which 18,000 were for export, and 5000 for speculation. Stock in port 512,000 bales, of which 175,000 bales are American. Other articles unchanged.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 4,400,000f.

From Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 4.—The Saratoga Curiosity Fair will open on the grounds near this village on Tuesday next, and continue for four days. Horatio Seymour will deliver the address on Thursday.

An Episcopal Bishop of Missouri Elected

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese met here yesterday, and elected the Rev. Charles F. Robertson, of Malone, New York, Bishop for the Diocese of Missouri.

DISASTER.

Two Persons Crushed to Death.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* of Tuesday last relates the following:—

Some two or three weeks ago the City Council, by resolution, directed the Commissioner of the Eastern District to at once tear down the Boal Street Terrace. This terrace, as it was called, was located on the Northeast corner of Sycamore and Boal streets, and it had long been a dangerous structure. The Commissioner promptly complied with the order of the City Council, and employed L. C. Hopkins, Esq., to superintend the job.

The work progressed rapidly until Saturday afternoon. Between 5 and 6 o'clock, while a party of workmen and one or two spectators were standing under the terrace, one of the arches on the north side (Boal street) gave way, and fell with a terrible crash. All of those who were standing under the arch escaped, except Matthew Riley, one of the workmen, and Robert Allen, a boy aged about fifteen years, who resided with his parents on Hughes street.

It was at first supposed that only one person had been buried under the pile of stone, brick, and mortar, and those persons in the vicinity having, after hard work, found the body of Riley, gave up the search. When taken out of the ruins it was found that his neck was broken, and that he was terribly mutilated. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his loss. He had stopped work on the terrace on Friday, and was merely there to collect his wages.

The boy Allen did not, as was his usual custom, go to his parents' residence on Saturday night, and his father fearing that some harm had befallen him, yesterday morning started out in search of his son. Hearing of the accident at the terrace he, assisted by a few friends, commenced digging among the ruins. What must have been the feelings of that father on finding the hope and pride of his life a bleeding mutilated mass. From the nature of the wounds, it is evident that the boy died almost instantly.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅞	Pacific Mail St Co.	102⅛
N. Y. and E. R.	46⅞	Western U. Tel.	34
Phil. and Rea. R.	91⅝	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	102½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85¼	Toledo & Wab.	58⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	87	Mil. & St. P. com.	79
Chi. and N. W. com.	84¾	Adams Express Co	49½
Chic. and N. W. prf.	84¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chi. and R. I. R.	102¼	U. S. Express	42½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.	109	Tennessee 6s, new	65
		Gold	144

Market dull but steady.

—The Egyptian lotus, with blossoms a foot in diameter, blooms on Lake Erie.

—A cheer-less affair—that of Farragut's sailors at Constantinople.

—The leader of Colt's Band was sunstruck in Hartford on Saturday.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Sept. 4, 1868.

The Money market continues very quiet. Call loans are offered at 4a5 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges from 6 to 7 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government securities there was little or nothing doing. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 46¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55, no change. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 44¼ for Little Schuylkill; 56¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 8 for Catawissa common; 32¾ for preferred do.; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 14½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 9¾ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 162½ for Philadelphia; 128½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31¾ for Mechanics'; 58 for Penn Township; 60¾ for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers; 73¼ for City; and 60 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21½, a slight decline; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 19½ for preferred do., and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

100 sh Read R......s5.46 5-16		400 sh Reading..........	46⅛
100 do........s5..	46⅛	400 do......ls.b30.	46⅛
100 do.............	46⅛		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M. .	143⅞	11·45 A. M. .	144⅛
10·30 " .	144⅛	12·00 P. M. .	143⅞
10·40 " .	143⅞	12·40 " .	144
11·00 " .	144⅛	1·00 " .	143⅞
11·40 " .	144	1·15 " .	144⅛

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114¼; old 5-20s, 113½@113¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, 111¼@111½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1867, 108½@108⅝; do., 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 10 40, 104⅞@105⅛. Gold, 144⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of Exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113½@113¾; do., 1864, 109⅜@109½; do., 1865, 111⅛@111½; do. July, 1865, 108⅜@108⅝; do. July, 1867, 108⅜@108⅝; 1868, 108⅜@108⅝; 5s, 10-40s, 104⅞@105. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·35; October, 1865, 118¼@119. Gold, 143⅞@144.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 102⅝; Reading, 92; Canton, 46½; Erie, 46⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 101⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 108⅛; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 85¾; New York Central, 126⅝; Illinois Central, 143⅛; Cumberland pref. 130; Virginia 6s, 52½; Missouri 6s, 92⅞; Hudson River, 139; 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛; do. 1864, 109⅞; do. 1865, 111⅞; do. new, 108⅝; 10-40s, 105 Gold, 143⅞. Money unchanged. Exchange, 109⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Sept. 4.—The Flour Market is unmistakably dull, and the tendency of prices is for a lower range. Only a few hundred barrels changed hands, for the supply of the wants of the home consumers, at $7@7·75 for superfine $8@9 for extras; $9·50 for common up to $11·25 for good Northwestern extra family; $10@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market remains in the same inactive condition noted yesterday, and prices are weak. Sales of new red at $2·20@2·30, and 1000 bushels of amber at $2·30. Rye sells at 1·68 for old Pennsylvania; $1·60 for new Western; and $1·35 for Southern. Corn is firm at the advance noted yesterday. Sales of 1000 bushels high Western mixed at $1·30, and 9000 bushels do., out of condition, at $1·22; also 3500 bushels inferior at $1·15. Oats are quiet at former rates. Sales of 4000 bushels Illinois at 67@72c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is lower, with sales of 40 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $50 ℔ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9 ℔ 64 pounds. Timothy is in moderate request. Sales of 1000 bushels common and fair at $2·50@2·80. Flaxseed is wanted at $2·70@2·80.

Whisky is firmly held.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.......SEPTEMBER 4.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............73|11 A. M..............76|2 P. M..............77

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Pomona, Brown, Boston, Merchant & Co.
Brig Mary E. Thompson, Warren, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Salem, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, Boston, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Benson, Newport, do.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, Boston, U. S. Quartermaster.
Schr Lewis Chester, Gookin, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Philadelphia Coal Co.
Schr M. P. Hudson, Hudson, Boston, Hammett & Neill.
Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Boston, Geo S. Repplier.
Schr H. S. Brooks, Lore, East Cambridge, do.
Schr H. Blackman, Jones, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 98, Nathans, Williamsburg, do.
Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, Bristol, do.
Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, Norwich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burk, Greenport, do.
Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, Chelsea, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Rutter, Salem, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. S. Wattson, Houck, Lynn, Tyler & Co.
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr H. E. Russell, Mehaffy, Middletown, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, Middletown, do.
Schr Lucy, Copp, Eastport, Me., E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig M L B, for Glace Bay, cleared yesterday, was not despatched by Messrs. L. Westergaard & Co., as reported.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Norfolk, with railroad ties to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, 10 days from Hillsborough, N. S., with plaster, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr A. M. Haines, Haines, from Washington, N.C., with lumber to captain.

Schr Wm. Allen, Matthews, from Georgetown, S.C., with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr J. P. McDevitt, Mullen, from Providence.
Schr Kate E. Rich, Doughty, from Salem.
Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, from Salem.
Schr James Veldren, Cavalier, from Braintree.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Boston.
Schr E. D. Endicott, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Brooks, Lore, from East Cambridge.
Schr Asa Eldridge, Hickman, from Suffolk.

BELOW.

Brig Anna Margaretha, from Gothenburg.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 3—6 A. M.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater, detained by head winds:—Barques Mira, for Aspinwall; Deborah Pennell (just arrived in tow of tug America), for Pichilingoe; brig Emelia Celestina, for Gibraltar, all from Philadelphia; schrs Two Marys, from Dorchester for Cape Henry; H. F. Woods, for Richmond; Paul & Thompson, for Boston; J. C. Runyan, for do.; A. A. Andrews, for do.; Jacob Kienzle, for Roxbury; J. B. Allen, for Nantucket; Ridie, for Chincoteague; Evergreen, for Newport, all from Philadelphia; R. E. Steelman, from New York for Virginia; Lydia Budd, from Great Egg Harbor for Virginia. Also in the harbor, brig Rio Grande, and Lucy Jones, from Lanesville, with stone for Delaware Breakwater. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 4.—The steamship China, from New York August 26, arrived to-day.

GLASGOW, Sept 4.—The steamship Hibernia, from New York August 22, arrived yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Arrived, steamship Tripoli, Le Messurier, from Liverpool via Boston.

Barque Thos. Fletcher, Pendleton, from Cardiff.

Barque Ibis, Crabtree, from Leghorn.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Meet the Issues.

From the Boston Post.

The *Journal* is trying to frighten its party with a hotchpotch of terrible things which it knows are sure to result from a Democratic triumph in November. Its predictions must have been penned with an extremely wet handkerchief at its eyes. But suppose it removes the "wiper," and looks through its tears at the condition to which its own party has brought the country already. The people do not ask that reckless and corrupt party—which Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, said would bankrupt the treasury if Congress continued in session any longer—to forecast the future for them; they demand an explanation of the alarming state of affairs which is right upon them now. Thirteen hundred millions of dollars taken from their pockets in three years of peace! What is the reason of that? If the Government expenses have actually been as moderate as the radical press insists, what has become of the immense remainder? They may cipher down their figures on expenditures as close as they choose, they cannot rub out the large figures of the revenues. And if the latter have been so huge, and the former so moderate, why does not that prove the extravagance and corruption of this party to be even greater still?

They have had uninterrupted control of everything. For fear they might in some way be obstructed in their schemes, they drove forth opposition members from both Houses of Congress for strict party reasons, stripped the Executive of his power, so that he cannot even remove an incompetent Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and tied the hands of the Judiciary. A radical Congress has been supreme, holding both purse and sword, and performing at once legislative and executive functions. Therefore, for the existing condition of affairs the radical party is wholly responsible. Can it successfully evade that responsibility before the people by crying up its fears of what the Democrats will do if they should be trusted with power? Of that the people are fully competent to be their own judges. Radicalism is much too interested a witness in a case of that sort. It is itself on trial. The people are not now questioning this false party of what it thinks the Democrats will do—they simply ask it to stand up and explain its own conduct. What has been done with all this money, wrung from the sweat of labor? Why is not the Union restored, when Southern representatives were at the doors of Congress nearly three years ago, seeking admission? Why are five armies stationed in the Southern States? Why have we not general pacification, restored confidence, revived industry, reopened trade, and a lightened load of taxes?

These are the issues now—not old wars, nor future dangers. We are to face the facts that lie all about us. The radicals would be very glad if we would forget those facts, and look either forwards or backwards. That paltry trick, however, will not do. The day of account is here. The people are demanding of this reckless party of usurpers and corruptionists that they shall show their vouchers; and they only reply—"wait and hear us tell of our exploits in the late war"—or, "don't ask about such things while the Democrats are trying to expel us from power." Such pleas are all in vain. They are not relevant. They do not touch the issue, unless they may be taken as a confession of guilt. An agent, in accounting to his principal, would make pretty work of it, if he fell to puffing himself instead of talking business. When a political party comes before the people and asks for a renewal of its lease of power, it is bound first to show that its lapsed trust has not been abused, but rather has been improved. We hold radicalism to answer on this point and no other. Let it stand up and face its own record.

A Record of Legislative Incompetency.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

The project of holding a September session of Congress is strongly urged by the radicals of the South, though it meets with but comparatively little favor in the North. The former want more legislation. They are not satisfied with measure which disfranchise many of the ablest and most qualified men of the South, which have subjected that unhappy people to the terrors of military domination, and have created governments in which carpet-baggers and negroes divide the spoils of office; but they are hankering for more absolute control, through the devices of Congressional trickery.

It is difficult for even a professional journalist, whose duty it is to keep posted on current events, to keep the run of Congressional legislation on the subject of reconstruction. Instead of pursuing a broad, liberal, and steadfast policy, Congress has resorted to makeshifts and temporary expedients. Its legislation has been a succession of patchwork such as is without parallel in our legislative history. First we had the Constitutional amendment. That was represented as the finality, the crowning piece of Republican liberality, and the irrevocable basis of the restoration of the Union. But the elections of 1866 were hardly over before it was represented that life and property were unsafe in the South, and a more rigorous policy was demanded—a "more loyal" basis of settlement was required. After weeks of agitation and bullying of the more conservative Republicans by these aggressive leaders, the act was passed of the 2d of March, 1867, which created the five military districts, and provided for the reorganization of the Southern States. This was the second legislative step. That, too, was represented as all-sufficient for the restoration of the Union, but had hardly become a law before the supplemental bill, which contained the test oath and the provisions for registration, was enacted, and became a law on the 23d of March, in defiance of the Presidential veto. This was the third legislative step. One cannot help thinking that after months of consideration of what was the true policy to pursue towards the South, statesmen, after three legislative efforts, would have succeeded in devising a satisfactory policy. But no; at the July session these congressional tinkerers try their hands again. Not content with divesting the Executive of his functions as Commander-in-Chief by the insertion of that infamous clause in the appropriation bill passed on the 2d of March, which gave the General of the army a virtual veto on all the military acts of the President, and, in fact, made him the superior of his chief, Congress again supplemented its reconstruction measures by the act of July 19th, which made General Grant the absolute dictator of the South. This was the fourth effort made by Congress to enact a basis for the restoration of the Union. But then legislative tinkerers did not complete their ill-advised labors, even with this fourth attempt; for on the 11th of March, 1868, they revoke one of the provisions which they had most elaborately discussed and adopted, and declared that a majority of the votes cast, and not of the registered voters, should be sufficient to adopt the new constitution, making thus a fifth attempt at a settled policy of reconstruction. Nor is this all. The act admitting the State of Arkansas, passed June 22, 1868, and the act admitting North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, contain fundamental conditions of admission, and, in fact, another and sixth attempt at a reconstruction policy.

But the men who were to be specially aided by this patchwork policy and piecemeal legislation are far from satisfied. They inform their Northern allies that they cannot hold their ground unless Congress again comes to the rescue. The effort which Congress has in vain labored at, of making a pyramid stand on its apex, instead of its base—of clothing Northern adventurers, self-seeking secessionists, and uneducated negroes with the political power of the South, to the exclusion of many of its ablest and most experienced sons—will prove futile, unless more supplemental reconstruction measures are enacted, and the will of the people of the South is disregarded at the demand of its renegades, of the carpet-baggers, and of their pliant tools.

For ourselves, we have little doubt that another assembling of Congress will only make its impotence to deal with this great problem of reconstruction the more manifest; and while on some accounts we might regret the proposed September session, we are confident that its further paltering with this solemn responsibility will redound to their political disadvantage. A great party may fail once, twice, or even the third time to adapt its measures wisely to the solution of a momentous question, but when it makes six successive enactments designed to provide against the blundering of the preceding, it demonstrates the utter incapacity and untrustworthiness of its leaders. Neither in our own nor in English history can so signal an exhibition of weakness and want of statesmanship be adduced.

The people are dissatisfied. They want men in our legislative halls who understand the requirements of the public service, and who are able to adapt their measures to them in wisely-conceived, statesmanlike enactments, which do not need to be amended every few months, much less entirely remodeled. The same folly was perpetrated in the financial policy and in the tax bills of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and no mad-dog cry of "rebels" and "disloyalty" will prevent the American people from bringing their incompetent servants to a just accountability, and hurling from their places those "who have been weighed in the balances and been found wanting."

The Course and Destination of Commerce—The Future of the United States.

From the N. Y. Herald.

All the developments and signs of the times show that the United States are destined to be the great centre of the commerce of the world, and a greater commercial power than ever existed before. In contemplating this subject of the growth and course of commerce it is curious to notice its uniform direction from east to west. The earliest records we have of commerce—and these are often exaggerated and not very reliable—are from Asia. The great cities of Babylon, Nineveh, and Palmyra, in Central Asia, as well as Thebes and other cities of Egypt, for example, had an interior commerce carried on chiefly by caravansaries or on the backs of camels. It does not appear from history that even the great rivers of Asia and Africa—the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Nile—were used for this purpose, or, at most, to any extent. The early nations living on or bordering them did not understand even river navigation. We have no knowledge that the interior seas, as those of the Euxine, the Caspian or the Sea of Aral, were navigated for commerce in the earliest historical times, though it is not improbable that the inhabitants on these, as well as on the great rivers, might have used canoes, or something like them, to a limited extent, as the natives of the South Sea islands do at this day. As to the early cities of the interior of that part of Asia known as Palestine or Asia Minor, such as Sodom and Gomorrah, the cities of the plains, and Jerusalem, they had but a limited trade, and that only carried by beasts of burden. China, India and the rest of extreme Eastern Asia were unknown, and, therefore, nothing can be said of the commerce there.

The earliest accounts of commerce by navigation or of the use of vessels for war in sacred and pagan history are those mentioning the ships of Tarshish, which brought treasures and materials to Solomon at the time of building the Temple, and those of Homer about the fleets of Greece, which besieged Troy. Then we come to Tyre and Sidon, on the Asiatic coast of the Mediterranean. These were real commercial cities in the modern sense of that term. Their trading vessels went to the different ports of Greece, to Italy, and to other ports of the Mediterranean. Carthage then rose as a great commercial emporium on the coast of Africa, and afterwards Alexandria in Egypt. Commerce at that time was centered and spread along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The Carthagenians or Phoenicians carried their commerce through the Straits of Gibraltar, and formed colonies on the coast of Spain and penetrated as far as Britain, where they opened the tin mines of Cornwall. This was the commencement of a more extensive and outside commerce—an ocean commerce—far to the westward and northward. It may be said, indeed, that when the Carthagenians passed the columns of Hercules they laid the foundation of modern commerce. With the ascendancy and dominion of the Roman empire the commercial supremacy of the coasts of Africa and Asia declined and was transferred to the western shores of the Mediterranean. But during that long period of the decline of the Roman empire commerce was nearly extinguished. Internal and external wars and wars of conquest occupied the attention of the Romans almost exclusively.

But a more important commercial era commenced with the rise of Venice, in the twelfth century, and the other great marts of commerce in Italy. Venice for centuries was the first maritime and commercial power of the world, and she monopolized the trade with India by the way of Egypt. But the Venitians lost this when the route by the Cape of Good Hope was discovered. Farther west still the seat of commercial empire tended, when Spain, Portugal, and Holland eclipsed the maritime cities and republics of Italy. The ships of those nations traversed every sea and their colonies were established in both the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. They fill a glorious page in the commercial history of the world. But soon a more western and greater people still arose and overshadowed them and all previous commercial nations. The British then became the first maritime power. That grand old fillibuster, Admiral Blake, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, did a great deal towards giving England the maritime and commercial supremacy which the British have held ever since. But westward the star of commerce continues to wend its way. This mighty republic, the colonial offspring of Great Britain, is destined to eclipse the glory of its parent and all former commercial nations. The United States occupy the most central position on the globe. With Europe on one hand and Asia on the other we shall be the centre and medium of commerce for both. By the improvements in steam navigation the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have become only like lakes. The Pacific railroads, stretching across the Continent from one ocean to the other and connecting with the steamships on both, will concentrate the trade of the world here, and New York and San Francisco must become the greatest cities on the globe. The magnetic telegraph, which has put us in instant communication with Europe, and which in a few years will do the same with Asia, will have a greater effect still in centralizing the power, the commerce and the intellectual influence of the American republic. With a territory embracing a vast continent, with boundless resources, with every variety of productions, and with forty millions of the most active and enterprising population, what are we not capable of accomplishing? What must we become when in less than half a century the republic will count more than a hundred millions of people? The course of commercial and national greatness will culminate here in America, at its most Western limit, after having made the circuit of Asia and Europe.

Thanks to Vermont!

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There was never, of course, any doubt that Vermont would cast her vote for Grant and Colfax by a very large majority; and yet her State election just held was regarded with deep, general, and rational interest. The barometer incites no storms and averts none; but it is, nevertheless, watched intently by those whose fortunes are staked on the calm or tempest of the next day or two. The set of the popular current may be indicated as clearly, decisively, by the vote of a certain as by that of a doubtful State. Nobody expected Kentucky to vote otherwise in 1868 than as she did in 1864; yet the fact that her Democratic vote and majority were last month swelled by the full strength of her returned Rebel soldiery, operated as a signal encouragement and aid to the partisans of Seymour and Blair throughout the Union. And so the splendid majority just rolled up by Vermont is worth much more to the Republican cause than the five electoral votes which she is certain to cast for Grant and Colfax. Not that it settles the question as to Vermont—there was no such question to settle—but that it shows beyond cavil that those who supported Lincoln's re-election are rallying with unbroken ranks to elect Grant and Colfax. There are very few individual defections, overbalanced by conversions to the Republican side; but the very few deserters and stragglers affect neither the solidity nor the momentum of the mighty column that is moving to reiterate and confirm the past triumphs of freedom and the Union over Rebellion at the South and sympathizing disloyalty at the North. Such is the moral of the Vermont election

The scattered and peeled champions of The Lost Cause among the Green Mountains have for months insisted that they were receiving vast accessions to their ranks in sympathy with the "Great Reaction" boasted of in other States. They had young John Quincy Adams at their capital last winter, to receive a grand ovation from those who inherited a belief that his grandfather achieved the Presidency by a shameful bargain, and that his more illustrious great-grandfather was a monarchist, a British tool, and an implacable foe of popular rights. They boasted then of their great gains from the Republican ranks and the vast increase on their former votes that would be shown at the next election. They deceived their allies outside of their own limits; but they did not deceive nor mislead the yeomanry of Vermont.

To that yeomanry, we tender the fervent gratitude of at least two-thirds of the American-born voters of the United States. They have struck a gallant and timely blow, for which we all fervently thank them. They have shown that we have but to beat the long roll and the men who saved the country from blood-thirsty treason will save it from those who, throughout our long agony, constantly predicted the triumph of that treason, and did their best to fulfil their own doleful prophecies. They have shown that of the half million voters throughout the country who are hardest and last to be brought to the polls, at least four hundred thousand will vote for Grant and Colfax if they can only be induced to vote at all. They have done this by effort—for the Vermonters are widely scattered on their farms and in the glens of their mountains, and must often trovel miles to reach the polls, which the indolent excuse themselves from doing on the plea that it is of no use—the majority will be large enough without them. Honor and praise, cheers and blessings for the stout-hearted, free-souled yeomanry of unflinching Vermont.

Is a War of Races Imminent?

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* professes to be "profoundly impressed with the conviction that a war of races, initiated by the radicals for political effect, is imminent in the South." North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Texas are specified as States in which strong ground for apprehension exists. The responsibility is, of course, charged upon the Republicans and the freedmen.

That there is danger of very serious trouble in various parts of the South, none who has carefully watched the progress and tendency of events in that section can deny. We have published evidence from several States which leaves no room for reasonable doubt on the subject. And it is at least probable that the occurrence of conflict between whites and blacks in some of the States would not long be limited to a few localities. In this way a war of races is possible, if not imminent.

When, however, the *World* attributes the peril to Republican policy and effort, and predicts its initiation for political effect, it exchanges the region of fact for that of partisan invention. The truth is in the opposite direction. Whatever danger exists is Democratic in its origin, and if it culminate in strife, the Democratic party will be mainly, if not wholly responsible.

The most striking proof of this is the moderation with which the power organized under the Reconstruction acts has been exercised by its possessors. The new Constitutions are, as a rule, singularly free from offensive provisions. There is rather more oath-taking in some of them than we deem just or politic; but, generally speaking, they are characterized by an avoidance of proscription which, in the circumstances, is somewhat remarkable. There is no sweeping disfranchisement, and no flagrant abuse of authority in any shape. The political equality of the races is affirmed, and ample provision is made for popular education, regardless of color; but these are not changes which justify the violent resentment shown by the representatives of the old slave system.

So again, in regard to subsequent local legislation. Alabama has witnessed the removal of all disfranchisement; and the composition of the Georgia Legislature illustrates the partisan forbearance of the colored voters. The legislation under the new Governments has not been uniformly wise. Want of experience is apparent in some instances, more particularly in South Carolina, and in others the presence of reckless leaders may be traced. Still we nowhere find an invasion of white men's rights. Nowhere have the blacks used their opportunities to create exclusive privileges, or to impose special burdens on the other race. The most that can be said is, that they have carried out the principle of equality affirmed by the new Constitutions.

The opponents of reconstruction have certainly not acted in the same spirit. They have neither acknowledged the moderation of the Republicans as locally organized, nor been content to carry on the contest with fair and friendly weapons. In Alabama, the removal of disabilities has been made the occasion of threats and insult; and in Georgia, where freedmen were cheated into the support of Democrats, the latter evince their gratitude by proposing to declare colored men ineligible to seats in the Legislature. Everywhere thoughout the South the same party make war upon colored suffrage, and proclaim a purpose to restore the doctrine of "white men's Governments." They suggest no modification of the present system. They propose no compromise between the advocates of universal and the advocates of qualified suffrage. They demand the disfranchisement of the race, because of its color, and threaten resistance to any result arising from colored votes. Moreover, they have schemes in operation for coercing freedmen into the support of the Democratic ticket; continued employment being the declared price of votes. The freedmen are called upon to surrender their privilege, with starvation as the alternative.

It were bad enough if the Democratic struggle for supremacy ended here. But it does not. We have enumerated some of their more peaceful methods. There are others more lawless and aggressive, in the use of which the Democracy of Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas are conspicuous. Intimidation and outrage are rife in these States. Armed Rebel organizations are at work, which defy civil authority, and in some districts render the lives and property of Union men insecure. In Tennessee these organizations contemplate the forcible nullification of the suffrage law at the November election, and the same element has made parts of Texas a perfect pandemonium.

The immediate effect of these exhibitions of Democratic temper and design has doubtless been, in some localities, the organization of counter movements—not to assail the enemies of reconstruction, but to resist any overt attempt which they may make to overthrow the law. We should wonder if it were otherwise. An assault upon rights necessitates measures for their defense. And armed and secret societies in the interest of Democracy are quite likely to provoke the formation of other societies in the interest of Republicanism. We do not know that the example has been extensively followed; but we are sure that where the Republicans, white or black, are organized, it is in self-defense, and as a consequence of rebel plots and menaces.

If, then, a war of races is, as the *World* alleges, imminent, we can have no difficulty in tracing the responsibility to its source. Whatever the trouble, it proceeds from the disposition of the Southern Democrats to override the law, frighten freedmen from the polls, and forcibly regain control of the local governments. The Southern Republicans ask only to be let alone. They ask that the law shall take its course, and that privileges created under the law shall be freely exercised. The Democrats, on the contrary, propose an aggressive policy, at the expense of Republican rights. They aim at the mastery, and no means are too foul for their hands. If trouble occur, whether it grow to the proportions of a war of races or not, its beginning will be in this circumstance. All that is grave in the situation proceeds from the animosity of the Democrats towards reconstruction and their desperate resolve to control the elections. We do not suppose them mad enough to precipitate a conflict before the election, but we consider difficulty at and after the election not improbable, unless the President do his duty in providing for the maintenance of order. His known alliance with the party which is at the bottom of the mischief aids to its complications, and awakens anxieties which it is impossible wholly to repress. Nothing can insure us safety but the election of a President whose convictions are in harmony with the policy of Congress, and the weight of whose office will be on the side of the law.

The Negro Vote.

From the N. Y. World.

It is evident that if the Southern people can about equally divide the negro vote, that vote will cease to be of any appreciable importance in the decision of the approaching Presidential election. Thus there are now about 750,000 negro voters—voters, of course, only so far as the Reconstruction laws are valid—in the South, and if 375,000 of these can be induced to vote for Seymour and Blair, while the rest go for Grant, the one vote will neutralize the other, and the white vote alone will decide the day. Feeling this, the Southern people, with that peculiar alertness in political matters that seems to distinguish them, have gone boldly to work to make the negro vote neutralize itself, and so far as indications now go, with very great success. Being a most impressible creature, the poor negro is ever ready to listen to any one who will promise him anything, and just as the carpet-bag men availed themselves of this trait in the reconstruction elections the Southern people are doing now. To get him to vote for a convention or to ratify the constitution framed by it, the carpet-bag man promised the negro "a mule and forty acres," and in fond hopes of this munificence, he did as he was bid. Now, the conventions being over and the constitutions ratified, it strikes him that the mule and land have not been furnished him, and, in the natural anger evoked by this circumstance, he is very ready to listen to the voice of his old master when telling him that the carpet-bag man meant to cheat him from the start. Fortunately for this master, the idea of a white man cheating a negro was, in the old slave times, the abomination of desolation in the South, and, starting from this *point d'appui*, an almost irresistible appeal is made to the disappointed black. I, is about the address of his quondam master to him, I never cheated you. If I had promised you a mule you know you would have gotten it, and as to land you know you always had as much about your cabin as you cared to cultivate. Now, I can't give you much, because I'm poor, but still I can give you something, and if you choose to be my friend and vote with me, I will give you employment and you may live on my land. Think about this and let me know what you mean to do, and, in nine cases out of ten, while the negro is thinking, the white man gets him to a barbecue, gives him a drink, makes him a speech, and, with a vengeful recollection of that missing mule, the reconstructed voter becomes a furious supporter of Seymour and Blair.

Of course there are some of the reconstructed, chiefly those about the towns, who can resist this treatment; but as for the great mass of the negro population, a tangible barbecue, meaning Seymour, has a far greater political significance than an invisible mule, meaning Grant. To vote, in the negro mind, is to get something, and, acting on this understanding of the ballot, the Mississippi whites, with a negro majority of 20,000 against them, defeated the reconstructed Constitution by reconstructed votes to the extent of a majority equal to one-fourth of the entire registration. To accomplish the same results in the other Southern States there needs no very great change in the negro vote. In Alabama, one negro in every five; in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, one in every four brought over would so far make the negro vote neutralize itself that the white vote would stand forth in solid mass as the vote of the State.

With the negroes once over, there is no fear of the carpet-bag men—that is, of those carpet-bag who are in office under the reconstructed State Governments—it being of the essence of carpet-bagism to first get into office by the negro vote and then to stay there by the white vote.

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1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

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ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

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GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 CHESNUT Street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

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COTTON AND FLAX, SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, Of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The following regulations are prescribed by the Treasury Department to govern the transportation of merchandise coastwise between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States by either of the isthmus routes:

Every package shipped for such transportation, in order to be entitled to the privileges of coastwise freight, must, before shipment, be corded and sealed, and properly manifested, in conformity to the following rules:

Merchandise in bond will continue to be corded, sealed, sampled and marked, as hitherto required, at the respective bonded warehouses from which it is taken for transportation.

Domestic goods not in bond, under the internal revenue laws, and foreign goods not dutiable, or on which duty has been paid, may, if susceptible of it, be corded, sealed, sampled, manifested, etc., in like manner at the dock of the receiving vessel, before shipment from the port of departure, if desired by the shipper or transporter, on payment by him of the expense charged, at the rate hitherto applicable to bonded goods.

Goods in bulk and articles not capable of being sealed may be entered on the manifest, with a statement of the reason why they are not sealed.

Shipowners transporting merchandise of either description in this manner must provide suitable accommodations on their respective docks at both ends of the route for the convenience of officers entrusted with the execution of these provisions, and for the safe-keeping of merchandise.

Special manifests will be prepared by customs officers in charge of the sealing, in triplicate, of all goods so shipped coastwise, accurately describing the character of the packages, their marks and contents, which will be certified by the collector under his hand and official seal. This certificate must avow the accuracy of the manifest, specify the particulars of cording and sealing, and indicate and describe such articles, if any there be, necessarily shipped unsealed, as incapable of being thus secured; if there be wines or liquors in casks, the proof, quantity and quality must be indicated on the receipt.

All copies, except that delivered to accompany the goods, will indicate also the distinguishing marks impressed upon the seal. Careful discrimination must be made between goods in bond and goods not in bond, and they will appear upon separate manifests.

These special manifests are to be prepared by customs officers, and are to be additional to and independent of the usual general manifests required of the master.

One of the triplicate copies will be retained on file at the custom-house at the port of departure, one will be sent forthwith by overland mail to the collector at the port of destination, and the third will be delivered to the master or agent, to accompany the goods.

On arrival at the port of destination, the articles will be rigidly checked off by the manifest, and the cords, seals and packages carefully scrutinized.

In case of goods not in bond, the contents of the packages may be subjected to an examination, if necessary, sufficient to satisfy the officers of their identity, before delivery to the consignee.

Goods in bond will be entered for warehouse, and examined and treated in all respects as are goods transported in bond in other cases.

If there is appearance of seals or packages having been tampered with, the fact will be promptly reported by the collector of the port of arrival to the collector at the port of departure, and to the department, and all goods not in bond upon which such appearances are found, as well as all not corresponding exactly with the manifest, will be considered as foreign and dutiable. All goods likewise not appearing on special manifests will be considered, of course, dutiable.

Foreign goods, therefore, arriving from abroad at New York, destined for immediate transhipment, by way of San Francisco, to the United States, or foreign ports on the Pacific, or at San Francisco, destined in like manner for ports on the Atlantic, will not be subject to these regulations; and the regulations formerly prescribed by the department on that special subject will continue to be enforced, except so much as relates to an examination on the isthmus. The seals must in all cases be cancelled and removed before the delivery of goods to consignee.

The execution of these provisions at New York and San Francisco will be placed in charge of a deputy collector at each port, and inspectors not exceeding the number hitherto employed in connection with this subject will be assigned to assist him.

As it is expected that this method if properly administered will afford ample protection to the revenue in such cases, it is thought proper to dispense with the examinations hitherto made upon the Isthmus. Passengers' baggage may be secured in this manner by cords and seals, and if arriving intact, will be passed without examination.

Of baggage so treated separate manifests must be made in the manner as above indicated, and all baggage not embraced in manifests, or bearing the appearance of having been opened or tampered with, must be treated as other baggage from foreign countries.

Special records will be kept by collectors at the several ports of all merchandise so shipped and received, distinguishing such as is in bond from that not in bond, and quarterly returns of the same will be rendered to the Bureau of Statistics, in addition to all other returns now required to be made to other offices in the department.

The cords encircling the packages should be placed with care in such a manner as to protect every possible point and mode of access to the contents. They should be knotted in such manner as to prevent their being slipped aside, and should be sealed at every point where it would be possible to untie them, or where they have been cut. The number of seals on each package will be specified on the manifest.

H. McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Status of Commissioner Rollins.

Commissioner Rollins remains in Washington, engaged in the duties of his office, and has no intention whatever of leaving the city on any business connected with the charges against himself in New York.

His opinion is that the District Attorney of New York has entire charge of the matter, and there is nothing whatever pertaining to it which can require his attention either personally or otherwise.

Secretary McCulloch, in response to a telegram this morning from the District Attorney, inquiring whether the latter should appear, replied, "It seems to me that under the law of 1789 you should appear."

Information has been received here that the Deputy Marshal, who has warrants, has been instructed by Solicitor Binckley to make no more arrests at present.

It is understood that the response of Secretary McCulloch to the District Attorney at New York takes the matter of the prosecution out of the hands of Binckley.

The Bureau of Statistics.

In accordance with the law of July 28, 1866, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics has awarded numbers to 22,735 vessels belonging to the merchant marine of the United States, and to all of these vessels which are sea-going he has awarded signal letters to enable them to communicate their numbers to each other when passing at sea. The number of sailing vessels is 15,942; of steam vessels 2142; total tonnage of both classes combined, 3,109,267, and the number of unrigged vessels 4751, with a tonnage of 443,561, so that the grand total of tonnage of the merchant marine of the United States, if no account be taken of the vessels lost during the past fiscal year, amount to 3,563,028.

Presidential Appointments.

The President to-day appointed Rene J. Fougeray Assessor of the Fourth district of Pennsylvania, vice Thomas Forsyth.

The Navy Department.

Commander McCann is ordered by the Navy Department to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and Lieutenant Commander Fitch, from command of the Marblehead, and Commander Adams, Jr., from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, are both placed on waiting orders.

The Navy Department has, in accordance with the reduced amount of appropriations, and the will of Congress, reduced the personnel of the navy to what it was before the war, namely 8500 men. The Secretary has dispensed with the services of almost all the masters at each of the navy-yards, only two or three of the most important being retained at any yard, but the duties heretofore performed by the masters will be devolved upon a quarterman or a foreman, thereby saving a large and useless expense.

The Washington Schutzenfest.

The Schutzenfest continues to be largely attended. The rope-walker, a mere boy, who fell from a height of forty feet last night, the rope giving way owing to the loosening of the guys, it was at first supposed had sustained no injuries, but on examination to-day it was ascertained that he had broken a rib.

Consul Recognized.

The President has recognized Stephen Higgins as Vice Consul of Brazil at Boston.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—The Republican Congressional Convention of the Third District of Iowa yesterday nominated Wm. B. Allison for Congress.

A section of the tunnel in process of construction under the Chicago river at Washington street caved in last night. The temporary railroad bridge on west Water street, one of the immense derricks and engines attached went down in the ruins. The loss is estimated by the contractors at $25,000.

From California and Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3.—Mazatlan advices of August 25 say General Pattoni was assassinated on August 18, in the city of Durango, by the officers of the staff of General Canto, commanding the garrison. Pattoni had been ordered by Canto to report to the military headquarters, and not complying immediately, was shot dead in the house of his friend. His murder caused a strong feeling against General Canto, and on receipt of the news, General Corona dispatched a courier with official instructions to the authorities, ordering General Goerar to take command of Durango, and to arrest and imprison the officers connected with the assassination, including Canto. It was feared the latter would pronounce against Corona and the supreme government rather than submit to arrest.

The news of the reported purchase of Sinaloa by Secretary Seward created a sensation amongst the office-holders, they being opposed to the sale, but the owners of property and the masses of the people would welcome the Americans. The press of the country is alarmed about the reports of filibustering movements from Cuba, New Orleans, the Rio Grande and the Pacific coast. Santa Anna, Losada and Marquez are said to understand each other's movements, and are determined to destroy Juarez's government. Losada, it is reported, has issued a strong pronunciamento against the general government, declaring himself free and independent. He has immense stores of corn and war material, and it is believed the government dare not attack him.

Governor Ruby has been officially notified that the rigorous provincial registration laws must be enforced with regard to the clergy evading the same, which legislation makes more than half the people vagrants, by declaring as such all persons without visible means of support.

Two Americans have secured the right to purchase 84,000 acres of land near Altata.

Lower California advices of August 23 state that two reducing mills in that country have suspended work on account of the high rates of duty on the exportation of silver.

General Davolas, Military Governor, refuses to surrender the control of affairs to the newly-elected civil authorities.

La Paz intelligence reports that the news of the purchase of the State by Secretary Seward caused much discussion, and there was a strong sentiment for and against the purchase among the different classes of the people.

It is reported that the superintendent of the Philadelphia Mine, at Alamas, was mortally wounded by another American, who immediately shot himself.

Philip C. Pelez, engineer of the United States steamer Lackawanna, died on August 21st, on the steamer Ajax, off Carmen Island, and was buried at La Paz, Lower California. The funeral was attended by the American residents and the Mexican military authorities.

From Georgia.

ATLANTA, Sept. 3.—Yesterday the House passed a resolution to hold two sessions during the eligibility discussion. This morning, Turner, negro, spoke and held the floor during the whole session. He said he was entitled to his seat and would not cringe for or beg for it. There was in the history of the world no parallel to the issue presented to-day; never before were men arraigned before the Legislative body for an offence committed by Almighty God himself. He did not know until the past three weeks the imbecility of the Anglo-Saxon race. This momentous question could not be settled to-day, but would be handed down to generations as long as the sun goes down. Who first took up reconstruction under Congress? It was the brawny black man. This is his Legislature? The great question is, am I a man? If I am, I claim the rights of a man. The Democratic principle is never to find their level until they find them in negroes of Pluto and Proserpine.

The Democratic leaders advised the people to remain away from the polls, and then blame the people because negroes find seats on this floor. Every State has been reconstructed under the act that no discrimination should be made on account of color, race, or previous condition. If every scalawag and carpet-bagger could ride into power on the backs of black men, and ask Congress to take away the ballot and submit the question to Congress or a Convention, when made he would abide the decision. The Constitution of the United States does not recognize a God; His name is not in it. If this measure is carried, I will call a Convention of my people and send for carpet-baggers, scalawags, Yankees, and anybody, for a Legislature, except Georgians. You may drive us, but you will light a torch never to be put out. You will make us your foes, and you will do all you can to poison my race against Democracy. This thing means revolution. Look out carpet-baggers. When we go they will turn you out, impeach Governor Bullock, and upset the constitution.

In the afternoon session several members participated, and on a vote being taken the negroes were declared ineligible by a vote of 83 yeas to 23 nays, thus unseating twenty-five negroes. Four remain, who claim to be white men, and their cases will be investigated. Turner walked out and brushed the dust from his feet. The other negroes bowed to the Speaker, and waved their hats to the members.

A heavy rain has prevailed here for two days.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—A white boy, who mysteriously disappeared, has been found murdered by negroes near this city. His gun and clothes were gone, and it is supposed he was killed for them. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that he was killed by some persons unknown. There is much excitement in the city, and parties have been out three days hunting the body. They met armed bodies of negroes, who halted them with military precision. Parties are now out scouring the country in search of the murderers.

From Europe by Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Standard to-day has an editorial on the American treaty with China. It says: "We cannot share the jealousy and suspicion with which the Times regards this treaty. In it we see nothing which shows that the United States have acquired a monopoly of privileges, nor does the treaty give any evidence that China is fastening itself on the rock of sloth and stagnation; but on the contrary, gives proof that the Chinese are preparing for an advance by opening windows in the great wall which separates the Celestial empire from western civilization.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The contractors who built the Metropolitan Underground Railroad in this city have made a provisional offer to construct the proposed underground road in New York city, and to furnish all the capital required to complete the road which the projectors may fail to obtain at home.

From Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 3.—The Republicans of the Kennebec Valley held a mass convention here to-day, being the largest ever held in this county. In the morning a flag was raised, and in the afternoon delegations were received from the surrounding towns, and all then formed in a procession, three miles long, after which the meeting was held, presided over by Governor Merrill, with ex-Governors Cony, Williams and Colewin for vice presidents. Addresses were made by the Hon. R. G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others.

Another meeting was held in the evening at Grant Hall, which was presided over by the Hon. W. P. A. Dillingham, and addressed by Senators Fessenden and Conness. An out-door meeting was addressed by Senator Wilson, Mr. Ingersoll and the Hon. J. G. Blaine. Many private dwellings were illuminated and decorated.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 3.—A large Republican meeting in the park in this city to-night was addressed by Israel Washburne, Jr. Ten thousand persons were present.

At the same time there was a meeting of the Democracy on Haymarket Square, which was addressed by H. R. Bradbury, of Hollis, and General Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Kansas.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 3.—A public political discussion will take place on Friday, September 11th, in this city, between the Hon. Washington Gilbert, of Bath, and Dr. A. Garcelon, the Democratic candidate for Congress. Mr. Gilbert was the challenging party.

The political excitement in this part of the State is intense, and mass meetings are held daily.

From Lancaster.

LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 3.—The Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Lutheran Church of East Pennsylvania commenced its twenty-seventh annual session at St. John's Church, in this city, last evening. The synodical sermon was preached by the retiring President, the Rev. Mr. Valentine, D. D., from Hebrews 6, 1–3. The theme of the discourse was Christian progress. Half an hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The Synod met at nine o'clock this morning, and was opened with singing and prayer. The attendance of clerical and lay delegates was quite large.

The following new members were received by certificate from other bodies—Rev. F. Klinefelter, from the West Pennsylvania Synod; Revs. A. Holman and John Fatherman, from the Allegheny Synod.

Dr. Valentine, the retiring President, read his report, which was ordered to be referred to a committee.

The Synod then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The Revs. P. Raby and J. Stall were appointed tellers, and the election resulted as follows—Secretary, H. C. Shindel, of Middletown; Treasurer, Rev. M. Rhodes, of Lebanon.

Obituary.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 3.—Ex-Governor Thomas H. Seymour died at his residence in this city, at 8.30 this evening, of typhoid fever, aged sixty-one years. He was educated at the Middletown Military Institute; studied law, and practised the profession; was Representative in Congress from this State from 1843 to 1845; in 1846 he went to Mexico as a major in a New England regiment, and was promoted to a colonelcy; in 1850 he was elected Governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected three times; was Minister to Russia during Pierce's administration. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity at the time of his death.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLITICAL.—The Grant and Colfax Club of the Twenty-sixth Ward gave a grand picnic yesterday at Eastwick Park, on the west side of the Schuylkill river. As the day broke the clouds were lowering, but this did not deter the managers from opening the grounds to the large crowd which had assembled.

The festivities continued until about 12 M., notwithstanding that occasional showers of rain sometimes compelled the guests to repair to the sheds for shelter. At that time, however, the rain came down in torrents, and the managers were reluctantly compelled to order the postponement of the picnic until Monday next, when, if the weather permits, the Park will be again reopened.

The Union Republican citizens of the Fifth Ward met last evening, at the southeast corner of Third and Gaskill streets, for the purpose of organizing a Berry Campaign Club of the Fifth Ward. A large number were in attendance, and within a few minutes after the opening of the rolls some sixty names subscribed. An election was then gone into for officers, which resulted as follows:—Captain, Charles McKinley; lieutenants, H. H. Lyle, Joseph Boutemps, George Barton; sergeant, Henry Leadbeater.

A glorious gathering will take place on the 15th of the present month, in front of the Union League.

At the Union Republican Convention at Chew's Landing, N. J., yesterday, Randal E. Morgan was nominated for Sheriff. An enthusiastic mass meeting, notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather, was held in the afternoon, which was addressed by able speakers.

The State Central Committee of the soldiers and sailors are busy making arrangements for the reception of their comrades, who meet here on the 1st and 2d of October. The chairman has been authorized to appoint a committee of fifteen to carry out the details of the demonstration, and will meet every Wednesday and Saturday until their duties are completed.

The Republican citizens of the third division, Twenty-fifth ward, Bridesburg, have organized a Taylor Campaign Club, and elected the following named officers:—President, Mr. Henry Pratt; Secretary, Mr. George Brown; Chief Marshal, Mr. Barton H. Jenks; Assistant Marshal, Mr. Thomas Dickson; Captain, Joseph Schaffer.

A large meeting of the Grant and Colfax Club of the Tenth Ward was held last evening, at the hall, Broad and Race streets, J. M. Kerns in the chair. After the appointment of a Marshal, who had the power given him to appoint other officers, an address was made by Hon. Charles O'Neill, who alluded to the private and public career of General Grant, the nominee of the party for President of the United States. A. Wilson Henszey, Esq., also delivered an address.

The meeting which was to have been held last evening at Howard and Oxford streets was postponed until Tuesday evening next.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. furnish us with the following list of Americans registered at the banking-house of Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Paris, for the week ending August 20:—

New York—Mr. Henry T. Curtis and wife, Mrs. Beardslee, Miss Barnes, Miss Harris, Mr. F. B. Curtis, Mr. Henry B. Barnes, Mr. W. L. Cochran, Miss Catherine Spencer, Mr. C. S. Dunning, Mr. H. C. Sparks, Mr. Joseph Bell, Mr. George King and family, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mr. L. P. Morton, Mr. Albert Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Pepoon, Mr. Sylvester Brush and family. Philadelphia—Mrs. J. B. Budd, Mr. Morgan Budd, Mr. Irwin Budd. Boston—The Misses Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Rich, Miss Susan D. Rogers. St. Louis—Mrs. J. Christy.

A QUESTION FOR THE COURTS.—The question whether the bonded warehouse which the United States Government is constructing on the site of the Pennsylvania Bank is within the operations of the State Building Inspection law, will soon come before one of our Courts. No permit having been taken out the Superintendent of Construction was notified of the requirements of the law, but being of the opinion that the State law did not apply to buildings in the course of erection for the United States, he did not comply. It is understood that the head of the Treasury Department sustained him in that position. The Building Inspectors have taken steps to have the matter legally settled.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.—The Grand Circle of this organization in Pennsylvania will meet in this city next week. There are twenty-six subordinate Circles in the State, and five Home Communions. Of the entire number fourteen meet in this city. The following are the Chiefs and Officers of the Grand Circle:—G. C. W., John Wise; G. C. G., N. Z. Seitz; G. S. K., William V. Denick; G. C. F., John T. Kichener, G. C. Fulton, John W. Shapel; G. C. G., Job Rulon; G. Treasurer, John M. Larkins; G. W. D., John P. Wehrheim; G. W. N., James F. Williams; G. H., Thomas J. Moore; G. C. W., John Fining; G. Mes., David Harris; G. Mar., Joseph Myers.

TO BE CONTESTED.—There has not been any change in the somewhat novel condition of things at the office of the United States Attorney for this district. Mr. Gilpin remains in possession of the office, and the business is transacted by the assistant, Mr. Valentine. The question touching the validity of the appointment by the President has not been brought formally to the notice of Judge Cadwalader, who left the city on the day following the presentation by Mr. O'Neill of his commission, and only returned a day or two ago. It is understood that Mr. Gilpin will contest the claim of Mr. O'Neill to the office.

ANOTHER WHISKY SEIZURE.—Revenue Detective James J. Brooks and his assistant, William H. Herr, seized sundry barrels of whisky on Wednesday, which, it is alleged, were in packages not properly marked. One load was seized in Dillwyn street, and the other at Arch and Second streets. The driver in charge of one of the loads, when he found the officers approaching, put the whip to his horse and tried to make his escape, but he did not succeed. This horse and wagon was seized, as well as the whisky, because the conduct of the driver implied knowledge on his part that the whisky was contraband.

DISMISSED.—Horatio G. Sickel and W. L. Williams had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Recorder Given, on the charge of forcible entry and detainer. It appears that Daniel R. Baugh, keeper of a fat and hide establishment at Moyamensing avenue and Reed street, had been charged with maintaining a nuisance at the place named, and his establishment was closed, the order being carried out by the accused, who are officers of the Board of Health. In the discharge of this duty, it was declared by Baugh that they had been guilty of forcible entry and detainer. The case was dismissed.

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—Yesterday afternoon John Brant, twenty-eight years old, a carter, residing at No. 4000 Westminster avenue, was run over by his own cart, on Eighth street, above Jefferson, and had an arm and leg broken. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

On Wednesday night, Lawrence Kane had a quarrel with a tavern keeper, named Donohue, and in a scuffle which ensued, was knocked down and had one of his legs broken. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

FINAL HEARING.—Davis E. Hoffman, charged with selling lottery policies and assault and battery, had a final hearing, yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Given, and was held in $1500 bail to answer at court.

POSTPONED.—The Suffolk Park races, which were advertised to come off yesterday, were postponed on account of stormy weather.

RECOVERY OF A VALUABLE SHAWL.—Margaret Sullivan, alias Margaret McCarty, was before the Recorder yesterday on the charge of stealing an India shawl with a pine apple border, valued at $150. The accused had lived at Fifteenth and Pearl streets, where the stolen property was found. She was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5 29	MOON RISES	7 31
SUN SETS	6 28	HIGH WATER	3 43

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
THOMAS POTTER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 11
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 18
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 21
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 25
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 26
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 28
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 27
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 29
FOR EUROPE.			
Arago	New York	Bremen	Sept. 5
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 5
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
Pereire	New York	Havre	Sept. 5
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 5
C of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Java	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Sept. 10
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 12
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 5
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 5
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Sept. 8
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Sept. 9
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Sept. 10
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz	Sept. 11
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Sept. 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept. 17
Borussia	New York	Havana	Sept. 19

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig L M B, Le Blanc, Little Glace Bay, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Wake, Gandy, Dighton, John Rommel, Jr.
Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, Newburyport, do.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Dighton, do.
Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, Boston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
St'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r D. Utley, Davis, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Rising Sun, Moore, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ann Amelia, Bush, from Norfolk, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr O. H. Solly, Bunting, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Chief, Aydelotte, 2 days from Indian river, with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr C. W. May, May, from Boston.

Schr Annie May, May, from Boston.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 1st instant.

Steamship H. J. Davison, French, reported from Philadelphia for Buenos Ayres, put into Bermuda 22d ult. for coal, and cleared.

Barque Boomerang, Crichton, cleared at Charleston 31st ult. for Montevideo.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, at St. Jago, Cuba, 13th ult. from St. Thomas.

Barque Reunion, Collins, at Cienfuegos 23d ult. from Aspinwall, and sailed 25th for Boston.

Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, hence for Stettin, at Swinemunde 21st ult.

Brig Minnie Miller, Anderson, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Brig Charles V. Williams, Thompson, was loading at Trinidad 25th ult.

Brig J. McIntyre, Haskell, hence for Portsmouth, was spoken 31st ult.—no lat., etc.

Schr Plandome, Edwards, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr Belle Conway, Shorter, sailed from Washington, D. C., 2d inst., for Georgetown, to load coal for Philadelphia.

Schr Henry Croskey, Rackett, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 1st inst.

Schrs Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, and Emma D. Finney, Tuttle, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 31st ult.

Schr Gen. Grant, hence at Richmond 1st inst.

Schrs American Eagle, Shaw; Kate V. Edwards, Allen; E. Sinnickson, Winsmore; Joseph Hay, Hathaway; J. Burley, Williams; and Julian Nelson, Cavalier, hence, at Providence 1st inst.

Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 22d ult.

Schr Annie Gillespie, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Windsor, N. S., 25th ult.

Schr J. W. Webster, McVey, sailed from Havana 26th ult. for Sagua, to load 600 hhds. sugar for a port north of Hatteras at $5.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 1st inst.

Schr Eva F. Crowell, Howes, hence, at Boston 2d instant.

Schrs Martha Maria, Dean, from Providence; Morning Light, Ireland, from New London; Agnes Repplier, McFadden, from New Haven; Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, from Middleton; and J. Compton, Collins, from Fall River, all for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schr J. Truman, Slocum, hence, at New Bedford 1st instant.

Schr Henry Hobart, hence for Boston, ashore on Block Island, is bilged and nearly full of water. The captain has engaged assistance, and a strong force was at work on her on Tuesday. There is very little probability, however, of saving her.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS

The Danish Government has given notice that the Kobber Ground Lightvessel Baltic entrance, has been moved one and a half mile in a NE. by E. direction. She now lies in 10 fathoms water, and her position is in lat. 57 8 52 N., long. 11 22 46 East from Greenwich.

(The bearing is magnetic. Variation 15 degrees Westerly in 1868.)

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Aug. 10, 1868.

Commander C. A. J. Heysham of the English war vessel Fawn, has discovered a shoal, with 8 fathoms of water, at the south of the pass of Turk's Island and to which he gave the name of Fawn Shoal.

It is situated in lat. 20 51 N., long. 71 29 30 W. of Greenwich.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 11 5p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26½ PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN CO-OPERATIVE RELIEF ASSOCIATION,

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

OBJECT.—The object of this Association is to secure a cash payment within forty days after the death of a member of as many dollars as there are members in the class to which he or she belongs, to the heirs. ILLUSTRATION: Class "A" has 5000 male members. A member dies. The Association pays over within forty days $5000 to the widow or heirs, and the remaining members forward within thirty days one dollar and ten cents each to the Association to reimburse it. Failing to send this sum, they forfeit to the Association all moneys paid, and the Association supplies a new member to fill the place of the retiring one.

TEN CLASSES FOR MEN AND TEN FOR WOMEN.

CLASSES.—In Class A all persons between the ages of 15 and 20 years; in Class B, all persons between the ages of 20 and 25 years; in Class C, all persons between the ages of 25 and 30 years; in Class D, all persons between the ages of 30 and 35 years; in Class E all persons between the ages of 35 and 40 years; in Class F, all persons between the ages of 40 and 45 years; in Class G, all persons between the ages of 45 and 50 years; in Class H, all persons between the ages of 50 and 55 years; in Class I, all persons between the ages of 55 and 60 years; in Class K, all persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years. The classes for women are the same as above. Each class is limited to 5000 members. Each person pays six dollars upon becoming a member and one dollar and ten cents each time a member dies belonging to the same class he or she is a member of. One dollar goes direct to the heirs, ten cents to pay for collecting. A member of one class cannot be assessed this dollar if a member of another class dies. Each class is independent, having no connection with any other. To become a member it is necessary—To pay Six Dollars into the treasury at the time of making the application; to pay One Dollar and Ten Cents into the treasury upon the death of each and any member of the class to which he or she belongs, within thirty days after date of notice of such death; to give your Name, Town, County, State, Occupation, etc.; also a medical certificate. Every minister is asked to act as agent, and will be paid regular rates. FUNDS.—Circulars will explain fully in regard to funds and investments. Circulars giving full explanation and blank forms of application will be sent, on request or upon a personal application at the office of the Association.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS.
E. McMURDY, President.
E. T. WRIGHT (President Star Metal Co.) Vice-President.
W. S. CARMAN (President Stuyvesant Bank), Treasurer.
LEWIS SANDERS, Secretary.
D. R. MANGAM (President National Trust Co.)
D. S. DUNCOMB, No. 8 Pine street.

The trust funds will be held in trust by the
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,
No. 336 Broadway, New York.

Agents wanted for this city.

Address
WILLIAM LIPPINCOTT, General Agent,
Manhattan Co-operative Relief Association,
9 2 1m No. 432 WALNUT Street, Philada.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER foot of Canal street, adjoining Desbrosses Street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travelers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester, or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 1 5m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 5, 1¾ P.M	Saturday, Sept. 5, 5¾ P.M

Sunday, Sept. 6, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

Monday, Sept 7, 2½ P.M	Monday, Sept. 7, 6½ P.M
Tuesday, " 8, 5¾ A.M	Tuesday, " 8, 9 A.M
Wed'day, " 9, 6 A.M	Wed'day, " 9, 10 A.M
Thursday " 10, 6 A.M	Thursday, " 10, 10 A.M
Friday, " 11, 7½ A.M	Friday, " 11, 11½ A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; Intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·50 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·20 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ESTATE OF MARY HAMILTON, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN ELLIOTT, Executor of last Will and Testament of MARY HAMILTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, September 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

8 28 fmw 5t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of MEYER P. STRAUS, of the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS Assignee,
No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

Dated at Philadelphia, August 14, 1868. 8 21 f 3t*

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16½

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2½ PHILADELPHIA.

AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate.
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 125½

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIRD WEEK of THE WHITE FAWN, pronounced by the entire Philadelphia press to be the most magnificently produced play that has ever been witnessed in Philadelphia.
THIS EVENING
will be presented
THE WHITE FAWN,
with all its gorgeous scenery, superb costumes, elaborate jewels and properties.
Also Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE,
headed by the beautiful
BONFANTI AND SOHLKE,
supported by
EIGHT PRINCIPAL DANSEUSES, FORTY CORYPHEES AND CORPS DE BALLET.
The most complete Ballet Troupe IN THE WORLD.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—MATINEE.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE FIFTY CENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Sept. 4,
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS.
Increased excitement attends the nightly representation of the Grand Romantic Drama, in five acts, and a prologue by Charles Reade, Esq., entitled
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault.
View of the Bay and City of Hobart Town, Australia.
THE LOVER'S LEAP.
THE SHIP IS SCUTTLED AND SINKS.
STORM ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Rescue of Hazel from a watery grave.
GRAND TABLEAU.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK.
FOUL PLAY MATINEE.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
R. M. HOOLEY ....Sole Proprietor
WILL REOPEN
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON
ON MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 7,
with the World-renowned
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
in their
CHALLENGE PROGRAMME.
GRAND MATINEE [9 1 6t
EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S OUTSIDE LINE.
FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.

For further information, apply on the pier to
8 25 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, September 5;
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, September 8;
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, September 12;
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, September 19;
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, September 22;
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

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Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

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At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

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No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
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FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle,

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
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A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

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Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1868.

With Seymour as President—What Then!

"I'VE tried him drunk," said the unfortunate James of his German cousin, "and I've tried him sober, and drunk or sober there is nothing in him." And the same verdict which was pronounced against Prince George can be to-day uttered against the two men who claim the suffrage of the Democratic party for the high offices of President and Vice-President of the United States. We have tried Seymour in peace, and we have tried him in war, and in peace or war there is nothing in him. It is curious to take the cases of great men furnished us by the opposition nominees, and find out, if possible, what they have done to merit the title. What in the whole course of his life, from infancy to the present time, has Horatio Seymour done to merit the name of great? Yet we read in half of the papers of the country that Seymour is a "great statesman." He has held no national office. All his elections have only been weighed in the scales of a State fame. Then we all know how frequently it happens that the great man of the village is the nonentity of the city, the cypher when he rises above the dull level of mediocrity. From his action, when Canal Commissioner of New York, or Governor of that Commonwealth, can we judge him to be possessed of "one of the few immortal names which were not born to die?" Is his name associated with any great enterprise? Did he, like Thaddeus Stevens, link his name with a great social improvement? Will he, like De Witt Clinton, have a great conquest over nature associated with his memory? Or like his fellow-citizen, Fulton, will every wave rippled by a vast invention, attest a lasting evidence of his greatness? We can safely answer, no. He has never, in peace or in war, done aught to lead us to suppose that were he President he would be anything but a tool of politicians in peace, and a timid old man in case of war. As a reward for past services, he cannot claim the position. As a man of transcendent merit, capable of great things, he cannot claim the position. Neither for exhibited or latent qualities can he ask from the people of the United States the highest gift in their possession.

Nor can he be judged, like Churchill, to be a great man, for none can say of him that "the world formed a high estimation of his character because it saw him as he was and not judged him by what he did." He is nothing but an exceedingly genial gentleman-politician—a man who will do anything for popularity. His views on finances, and his action in accepting the nomination on a platform the reverse of his profession prove that to him can be applied the old rhyme:—

"I'm a heathen, a Christian, a Turk, or a Jew,
For a dollar or two—for a dollar or two."

What fearful fate might not be in store for our nation, by this waverer, this man without decided countenance or personal firmness, should he become President of the United States. The ship of state would drift, with no one to guide the helm, and the wreck would be certain, with traitors to take the rudder from the nervous hand of the President. And who can doubt but that from his hands it would be taken. We feel no doubt as to who would be his advisers. Vallandigham nominated him for his place; to him must be accorded the first post. Clement L. Vallandigham, Secretary of State. Are the people prepared for such a living disgrace? It is no idle talk when we say that Lee would be Secretary of War, and Cobb of the Treasury, and Jeremiah S. Black Attorney-General. Nor can we blame Mr. Seymour for so acting. *If he be elected under existing circumstances, he would do wrong should he not place these men in office.* The issue is squarely made up. On one side stand his friends, the Rebels and their sympathizers. On the other, the loyal element. If the people decide in favor of the first, who blames the new President, if he follows the dictates of the people, and puts the Rebels in office. From Mr. Seymour's character we feel sure that the results we have marked out will take place. Rebels will flaunt in the White House, and the powers of the Government be wielded solely in the interest of those who do not even pretend to do aught but turn to force, and who glory in asserting that it is only lack of opportunity that prevents them from inciting a new rebellion.

The Nicaragua Treaty.

THE treaty made with Nicaragua, and recently officially promulgated, gives to the Government of this country a right to grant efficient protection to transit routes over the Nicaraguan territory, and also affords to Americans all the immunities and privileges which could justly be claimed by any persons residing in a foreign State. One of the natural results of the treaty, therefore, will be to hasten the construction of a new railway link between the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. At one time it was supposed that a line could be found in Nicaragua for the favorite project of a ship canal, and several surveys were made to gain accurate information on the subject. It does not seem to be absolutely impossible to construct such a canal in Nicaragua; but the line would be nearly two hundred miles long, numerous locks would be necessary, and expensive harbor improvements would be requisite; so that it is believed by those who have most thoroughly investigated this subject that a much better channel of inter-communication between the two great oceans of the world can be found in the Isthmus of Darien. The apparent success of the present effort to construct the Suez Canal is increasing the long cherished desire to accomplish a similar undertaking, of still greater importance, on this continent, and if M. Lesseps achieves a complete triumph the day cannot be far distant when the dream of Columbus will be literally realized, and vessels will be enabled to sail from Europe due west to the eastern shores of Asia. No improvement that has ever been projected would have a more important influence in increasing the commerce of the seas, and in facilitating the exchange of the surplus products of remote nations.

What will Follow?

THE fate in store for the Unionists of the South, should Seymour and Blair be elected, is foretold by the negro-killer, slave-dealer, and butcher—Forrest. We published his statement in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday. Some portions of it we must impress on our readers. Let the following be read:—

"*I have told these radicals here what they might expect in such an event.* I have no powder to burn killing negroes. *I intend to kill radicals.* I have told them this and more; *there is not a radical leader in this town but is a marked man, and if a trouble should break out, not one of them would be left alive. Their houses are picked, and when the fight comes not one of them would ever get out of this town alive.* We don't intend they shall ever get out of the country."

This man, let it be remembered, is a defeated and paroled Rebel, whose life is spared only through Executive clemency. If this is the way he dares to talk to the people of the North of their Southern friends and allies, the censure he will receive in November will prevent the plan of "killing radicals" most effectually.

DIGNITY AND THE DEMOCRACY.—The orators and the press in the interest of the Democracy have been striving to achieve a triumph by assailing the character and injuring the fame of General Grant, but the wisest of their leaders have awakened to the impolicy of this line of action. It has been tried very fully, and has completely failed, and now as the canvass is approaching near its conclusion, and time grows precious, the prominent politicians are calling upon the party to stand on its dignity,—that, as it is impossible to prove Grant a despot, a drunkard, and a dunce, it will be wisest to accept him in his true character and strive to elevate themselves into "foemen worthy of his steel." The new "tack" is to rejoice in the fact that the great Democratic party has entered upon a conflict with an enemy, over whom triumph will be a lasting glory. Grant is a mighty general, but so is—Blair! Grant is prudent and placable, but Seymour is—more so! This may be a good course for them to adopt, but they are a little late about it. It would have been better to have been fighting it out on that line all summer.

ANOTHER BLAIR BLUNDER.—A blunder is indeed worse than a crime in so far that the day of extreme reckoning for sin may be long postponed, but retribution follows fast on the stupidity of a foolish error. We can rarely catch the Democratic wire-pullers at fault in this respect; their consciences have a convenient elasticity, and their doctrines a breadth and margin that allows a liberty of variation, and permits a latitude that suits all latitudes. We have known them to have even pleasant, conciliatory, leanings to the protection of the iron and coal interests of doubtful districts in our own State, while they were upholding reverse opinions to beloved constituencies of other Commonwealths. But it seems to be true, as well as alliterative, that Montgomery Blair has made a blundering blow by proposing to stump Western Virginia, and the announcement of his approach has been answered by a patriotic warning to all good citizens to "beware of Blair!" He has made an ill choice of a field for the display of his oratory. West Virginia is now a State justly proud alike of a fair province and a brave and honorable population, and the patriots of the new State still remember that he bitterly opposed the creation of their Commonwealth, wielding all his influence as a member of the Cabinet against the measure, and unhesitatingly denouncing its advocates as "fools."

HON. THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, died yesterday. He was a well-known and leading Democratic politician. He was the opponent of McClellan for the Presidential nomination of 1864. By far the ablest of all the Seymours, he was by far the most open Rebel sympathizer. Of late years he has taken no part in politics. He was at one time a member of Congress, and at another Governor of the State. We give an extended sketch of his life elsewhere.

THE MICROSCOPE.—In the United States, in 1863, Messrs. Greenleaf and Stodder, of Boston, distinguished lines 90,000 to the inch. In 1867, Dr. Woodward, of Washington, resolved what is called "Nobert's Band," of 90,000 to the inch. He afterwards got 101,000. Recently, both Messrs. Greenleaf and Stodder, with 1-6 immersion microscope, saw satisfactorily Nobert's band of 112,000 to the inch, thereby "establishing the fact of the visibility of such lines, contrary to the theory of the physicists." Wonderful as these facts in reality are, what is still more surprising is, that these bands of Nobert's can be photographed, and their images can be counted to the number of 60,000 to the inch. With what kind of a point, it is asked, does Nobert mark his lines, and how is that point moved?

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S FRIENDS have profited largely, it is asserted, by the success of the Emperor. Haussmann, who was bankrupt previous to 1851, is now worth $20,000,000. Rouher, who in 1848 owned $40,000 worth of real estate, is now worth at least $1,000,000. Walewski, who was very poor in 1848, owns real estate worth $800,000, and as much more in 4½ per cent. State loans. Persigny, who in 1848 was ejected from several Paris hotels for non-payment of board bills, is not only a Duke, but owns four large country seats, two blocks of business houses in Paris, and about $400,000 worth of the stock of the Credit Foncier. Pietri, a starving adventurer in 1847, has now an income of $60,000.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

A Card from Colonel William Brown.

Colonel Brown publishes a card in the Cincinnati *Commercial* in answer to some of the charges made against him by the New York *World*. He says that the intimation that any one in Indiana had aught to do with the preparation of his speech is false. Every line of it was written by him in his own room. It was begun on the 14th, and finished by the 18th. No person had seen or known aught of its contents except his wife and a Mr. Seymour, an old family friend. He gave some idea of its contents to another friend in Nicholasville, Ky. and to the correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat*. He says:—

"As to my ignorance of 'the movement,' I beg leave to refer him for information, first, to the Chief Justice himself; second, to General J. S. Whitney of Boston, the Hon. Alexander Long of Cincinnati, the Hon. Hamilton Smith of Cannelton, Ind., the Hon. John J. Cisco and Colonel John D. Van Buren of New York. It is in the power of these gentlemen to verify every statement in my speech concerning Mr. Seymour. I also refer the *World* to an article signed 'R.,' and which appeared in the *West and South* day before yesterday. 'R.' is a better Democrat and a better newspaper writer than the editor of the *World*, and his long connection with the Cincinnati *Enquirer* secured for that paper much of its circulation and influence. He sustains every position taken by me—goes even further, and says things which my sympathy for Mr. Seymour's misfortunes forbids me to utter. I knew that, after all was over, Mr. Seymour cried for hours like a newly weaned baby; but it appears to me really unkind and cruel that this shameful, disgraceful weakness of the poor man should have been made public. As to the statement of the *World* that I have maligned Mr. Seymour, I denounce it as an infamous lie. There is not a Democratic editor or speaker in Kentucky of my acquaintance who would say such a thing of me."

He says he has in his possession the copy of the platform submitted to the Chief Justice by the progressionists of the Democratic party, which was seen, read, and approved by Horatio Seymour, which accepts negro suffrage. Mr. Seymour approved and urged Mr. Chase's nomination on this platform as Colonel Brown is able to prove. The Colonel closes:—

As a weeper I regard Mr. Seymour as fully the equal of Job Trotter; as a man of moral courage he rivals Bob Acres; but I do think that the attempt of a few designing politicians, in whose hands he has always been a suppliant tool, to foist him upon the American people as in any sense a statesman, is the grandest farce ever attempted in this country. When our nation so far forgets its pride, its admiration of the true courage, the martial glory and warlike spirit of our race, and the memory of the dear heroes who died on the field of battle to make us what we are, as to elect such a man as Horatio Seymour President, then I shall expect to see the eagles meet in convention and elect a buzzard as their king.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GHOSTS OF PERFUMES WOULD BE the proper appellation for the evanescent odors of the day. Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," differs from all these in three essential points; it is infinitely richer, infinitely purer, and infinitely more lasting and refreshing than any other floral extract, American or European. Sold by all druggists. 1t

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD.—A meeting of the RELIABLE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Gartland's Palace, northeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and MELLOY Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 4, at 7½ o'clock. Stockholders will please come prepared to pay Twenty-five Cents on each share of stock. Nomination for officers.

LEAVERING MINISTER,
President pro tem.
WILLIAM VANCE,
Secretary pro tem.
A. P. BEATTIE,
Treasurer pro tem.
9 3 2t*

GRANT AND COLFAX.
TWELFTH WARD.
FLAG RAISING AND MASS MEETING.
The Republican citizens of the Twelfth Ward will raise a GRANT AND COLFAX FLAG, and hold
A MASS MEETING
at YORK AVENUE and CALLOWHILL STREET, ON SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, at 8 o'clock.
The following gentlemen will address the meeting—Hon. LEONARD MYERS, Major-General HECTOR TYNDALE, Hon. W. B. MANN, Hon CHAS. GIBBONS, MOSES DROPSIE.
By order of the Ward Executive Committee.
CONRAD S. GROVE, Chairman.
W. E. LITTLETON, Secretary. 9 4 2t*

POST OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept 4, 1868.
Mail for Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer PEREIRE and CITY OF PARIS, will close at this office THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.
1t H. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 25, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 10 o'clock, when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 25 11t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
5 28t01 Treasurer.

MESSRS. STEWART & CO., Upholsterers, Brooklyn, N.Y., state, in regard to Elastic Sponge, that they "furnished several churches with cushions to the entire satisfaction of the parties interested, after putting it to the thousand and one tests of Church Committees." 8 3 mwf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE St.

C. J. FELL & BRO.,
8 28 fmw1m No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR RENT,
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19§p

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO GLOUCESTER POINT daily.) Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 8 20 [illegible]

LIFE INSURANCE.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
FOR THE
States of Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by Special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL OF ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
8 8 tuf rp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

FALL. 1868. FALL.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Is now receiving daily,
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY,
TO WHICH HE INVITES ATTENTION. 8 25 rp

FOR THIRTY DAYS
I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
THE
SURPLUS STOCK,
Brought from the Old Store,
CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT
AT THE NEW STORE,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,
TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.
4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARQUETTE!
MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.
Messrs Herring & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from its appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours,
WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "Spiegel Eisen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents.

FARRELL, HERRING & CO.,
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FARRELL, HERRING & SHERMAN,
New York.
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Increased Facilities for the Transaction of the General Auction Business.

LARGE AND ELEGANT ROOMS 100x42 feet, and 40x30 feet.

SALES AT RESIDENCES AN OBJECT OF SPECIAL ATTENTION. 9 2 1m5p

PLANCHETTE.
THE GREAT MYSTERY,
Is endorsed by Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE and many other of the great intellects of the country.
Call and examine it, at
PITCHER'S
CHEAP BOOK AND PICTURE STORE,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street.
The trade supplied at lowest rates. 31 6t

CLOTHING.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!

Come, boys it's getting cool;
Time, now, to go to school!
Boys have had a splendid run,
Splendid run, and jolly fun.
Now the jolly fun's done;
Time the schooling was begun.
Jackets torn; trowsers muddy;
Now begin the steady study.
Bring along the slates and books;
Brisk footsteps; pleasant looks!

Ho! there! don't pout!
What's the matter? Elbows out?
Best jacket's got a hole in?
Pants need half soling?
Can't stand worn out clothes?
Won't go to school with those?

Here, Pa! take the boy!
Fill his youthful heart with joy!
Trot him off, right away,
Buy a suit of clothes to-day!
Coat, and Vest, and Pants, and all,
At the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL!

Don't let the boy go shabby! He will be a better scholar if he has good clothes! Good clothes for every good boy in town! Also for every good boy's excellent paternal parent! Horribly cheap at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

HOOP SKIRTS.

THE
GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt
Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country.
Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,
FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,
No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,
No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,
FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwf1m4p BOSTON.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.
NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city, and specially adapted for first-class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2·25 to $5·50; Beckel's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1·10 to $5·50; superior Whalebone hand-made Corsets, from $1 cents to $3·20, in shields and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, at $1·20.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 628 ARCH Street.
9 3 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.

NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country,

HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET,
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1§

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20 3m§p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.

For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. 1 6 29 [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a

WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.

Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

N. B. No teacher who has not had years of successful practice will be employed in any department.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY
AT CHESTER, PA.,
For Boarders Only.

The Session commences THURSDAY, September 3. For circulars, apply to Jas. H. Orne, Esq., No. 626 Chesnut street; T. B. Peterson, Esq., No. 306 Chesnut street, or to

COL. THEODORE HYATT,
8 28 12t President Pennsylvania Military Academy

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa. four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

THE ENGLISH, CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, Northeast Corner of SEVENTEENTH and MARKET Streets, hitherto under my care, will be reopened Sept. 14 under the charge of CHAS. A. WALTERS, A. M., whom I most cheerfully commend to my friends and former patrons. [8 26 12t] JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDing-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, NORTHWEST PENN SQUARE, reopens on MONDAY, September 14. Catalogues can be had at the School-house by personal application or by post.
T. W. BRAIDWOOD,
8 28 fm4t 9 9 wfm6t Principal.

MISS ELIZA H. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above SPRUCE.
The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed September 7. J. W. FAIRES, D. D.
8 27 1m Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 716 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

ANDALUSIA COLLEGE, A HOME BOARDing School for Boys, reopens WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1868. Address Rev. H. T. WELLS, LL. D. Andalusia, Pa. 9 3 12t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

THE MISSES ROGERS, NO. 1914 PINE Street, will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, on MONDAY, September 7.
9 1 tuths1m E. & J. ROGERS.

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE of C. F. COSTEN, No. 1338 CHESNUT Street, will reopen September 7. 9 2 4t*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL REsume his Lessons September 14, No. 204 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

FALL STYLES!
FALL STYLES!
NOW READY IN
WINDOW SHADES,
IN
LACE CURTAINS,
IN
Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc.

We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with Bray's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS,

trimmed and hung to the windows. We call especial attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and Gilt, Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels, Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands, etc., etc.

CARRINGTON, DEZOUCHE & CO.,
S. E. Corner Thirteenth and Chesnut
Formerly KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. 9 3 4p

BINCKLEY!

How he Prosecutes his Great Case—He is Astonished at Mr. Rollins' "Boldness."

In the New York *Herald's* account of the proceedings against certain revenue officials which the illustrious Binckley has instituted in New York, we find the following:—

The hour set apart for the investigation was 1 o'clock, but long before that time Mr. Binckley, the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, who has special charge of the prosecution, was making preparation for the reception of evidence against the defendants.

The examination yesterday took place in a small parlor (No. 165) on the second story of the southern wing of the building. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent the admission of the press, and to effect this object two officers acted as sentinels at the doors. Shortly before 2 o'clock, however, it was decided that the investigation should be conducted in public. At that hour the case was resumed by Mr. Binckley, who said the proceedings were conducted on the first day at the instance of the defense. He wished that fact to be placed on the record.

Mr. Patterson, who appeared as counsel for Murray, replied that he believed there was no occasion for such a proceeding, as the sessions could be public now.

Mr. Binckley said he was not opposed to any course the defense might adopt in the matter, but he wished it to be understood that he was not responsible for the privacy which had marked the last examination.

Mr. Courtney believed the proceedings should not be conducted in private. Everybody interested in the maintenance of the law and the integrity of officials should have an opportunity to hear or read the evidence which might be presented in the case. Hereafter, then, sessions should not be held in the Astor House, but in some court room. It was due to the case and to all involved in it that the fullest, freest, largest publicity should be given to the testimony.

Mr. Binckley—I have never been opposed to any degree of publicity in the matter.

After some effort to secure a postponement, Mr. White, counsel for Ex-Collector Smith, said that, while ready to proceed, he would not object to a postponement of his case under the circumstances. He was, however, anxious to go on, and he would show, when an opportunity presented itself, that it was a conspiracy of whisky thieves to ruin honest men.

Mr. White remarked that the reason Mr. Rollins did not appear was because he knew the whole thing was a conspiracy against him, and that the charges were false. He had received a letter from Mr. Rollins this morning in which he stated that he looked on the accusations against him with indignation and contempt, and that they were of such a silly and evidently groundless character that he was forced at times to laugh at them. That (added the counsel) is the reason he did not come here. Why, the principal witness for the prosecution, who was under examination on Tuesday, admittedly failed to substantiate any of the charges which have been made. We defy the prosecution to prove their charges.

Mr. Binckley—The character of the evidence is a question for the Court to determine.

Mr. White—Mr. Rollins was perfectly aware of the fact that this is a conspiracy against him, and he was bold enough not to come.

Mr. Binckley—Bold enough?

Mr. White—I see by the newspapers that the President and the Secretary of the Treasury have disavowed any connection or official knowledge of the proceedings, so that if that is the case it is difficult to know by what authority the Solicitor is acting in the case.

Mr. Binckley—Do I understand you, sir, to question my authority to represent the United States in this matter?

Mr. White replied in the negative, remarking that the fact he had adduced was merely derived from newspaper reports.

Mr. Binckley—The question is now one of postponement. I would prefer to proceed with the case to-day, as I have onerous duties to perform in my office at Washington.

Mr. Courtney remarked that the difficulty was, that as the charge against both the defendants was one of conspiracy, they should proceed together.

Mr. Patterson was perfectly willing to go on with the investigation to-morrow morning.

Mr. Binckley—It appears to be the will of all parties to have the case postponed, and I will accordingly consent.

The Commissioner then adjourned the examination till to-morrow at 1 P. M., when it will be held in the United States District Court Room in Chambers street.

Both the defendants are now out on bail. No notices to appear before the Court have yet been served on Commissioner Rollins.

The Paris Fashions.

From Le Follet.

The adoption of the fashions of the last century has brought to light such a variety of costumes that the limits between fancy and history are hard to discover. The best thing to do in this case is to give a short description of such pretty, original, and graceful costumes as you meet with. Of all styles that I have seen this week, one deserves most special notice, for it was of the Trianon dairymaid style. A silver-gray upper skirt of silk was long enough behind to be looped up so as to form a large puffing. The apron was narrow at the belt, but became wider further down, and had an extension on each side, which was knotted behind, and fell down like the flaps of a sash. This knotted apron supports the puffing formed by the upper skirt. The waist was tight fitting, while the sleeves became wider near the seams and ended in two rows of puffing round the waistbands. The small mantelet was not longer behind than a round *fichu*, it fell in front in square flaps which became a little wider as they fell over the skirt. This mantelet, cut in the form of a heart, on the chest, has a row of puffing for ornament corresponding with the shade of the dress. This is a very graceful costume. I have seen what is called a long toilet, composed as follows:—The dress was of copper-colored silk, and the half long upperskirt ornamented with a flounce, which terminated above in a puffing of like width. This, ornamented, runs alongside the front seam, half way up the skirt, and ends in a combination of small knots looking like so many butterflies. The upper end of the Chantilly mantelet was plaited and held together by a clasp of black satin ribbon. The mantelet falls half way down the skirt, and ends in two points. The front part, as long as those points, is likewise round, and can be festooned in a very artistic style. The small round hat of black lace has small copper colored flowers for ornament. It is asserted that none but dresses with points will be worn next winter; this will bring us nearer yet to the fashions of former days. Even now they begin to make them that way, and with *paniers*, which give the costume a decided *marquise* look of the eighteenth century. It will be remembered that these points form the lower end of the waist, and make the figure appear to so much better advantage on account of the contrast to the paniers, from which the points rise. There is a very tasteful way of uniting taffeta or silk with crape on vapory costumes. The long lower skirt, for instance, is composed of silk, and the lower part of it ornamented with a flounce and a crape puffing with microscopic knots of silk at the top. The tunic is made of Chinese crape, and ends in a light puffing with flounce. The low neck waist opens in the form of a heart in front and behind, and is worn over an underwaist of crape bordered with Alencon point lace. The waist has crape puffings, with small knots at the top for ornament. The sleeve with crape puffing ends with wristbands of Alencon point lace. This toilet is intended for the Duchess of L——, and will be greatly admired in all the salons of Biarritz.

—Rumor asserts that General McClellan is about to take the stump in Pennsylvania for Seymour and Blair. The Troy *Times* says:—"He has been 'about' to take something ever since we first heard of him. If he will succeed in taking even so much as a 'stump' we shall be glad to chronicle the fact. It's an even bet that he won't be able to decide whether to begin operations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or New York until after the election."

—M'lle Irma is the wife of M. Colon and the happy mother of two semi-colons.

RAILWAYS.

Their Progress Throughout the Country.

—The Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad has surveyed a route to Turner's Falls, which will probably be adopted, beginning about two hundred feet east of the Connecticut River Bridge, and running north through Montague City. The New London Road is surveying a route from the same point south, through the centre of Montague town and connecting with their road near Lock's Pond, which, probably, will also be built if the Vermont and Massachusetts connection north to the Falls is thus giving Montague Centre and the New London Road a direct connection with the Falls.

—On the Morris and Essex Railroad the double track has been laid to within a short distance east of Morristown, and the remaining space—not more than a mile—will soon be completed. The road at various places is being firmly ballasted with broken stones, which not only gives a smoother motion to the cars, but prevents in a great measure the most disagreeable objection to summer travel—the dust. Several new stations and stopping places have been constructed and provided for during the past year.

—The projected railway to connect Buffalo with the Pennsylvania coal-fields is called the Buffalo and Southern Railroad. This road will commence with the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, at or near Levant, where the Dunkirk, Warren, and Pittsburg Railway intersects the same, and in connection therewith will make a direct route from Buffalo to Warren, Pa., distance about 76 miles.

—A movement is on foot for the purpose of connecting the Adirondack Railroad with steamboat navigation on the Sacandaga river at Conklingville. The capital stock for the enterprise is estimated at $125,000. A meeting to complete the organization of the Company, and to further the movement, is to be held in Hadley, Saratoga county, on Saturday next.

—The Illinois Central Railroad Company on the 1st day of October next will pay its 7 per cent. construction bonds for $1000 each, numbering from 3000 to 4000 inclusive, with 20 per cent. added to the principal thereof; and after the 1st of October interest on these bonds will cease.

—The Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in its last fiscal year earned $1,179,921, a decrease of 496,698 from the preceding year. The net earnings were $311,806. The funded debt is $3,888,530, and the floating debt is nominally $326,582. Of this sum $182,186 is immediately payable, and the cash resources are $134,378.

—The Providence *Journal* is paying its attention to the New York and New Haven Railroad for its many shortcomings, and while doing so does not forget the Shore Line hole in the ground which they call a depot, in New Haven, and where no decent railroad would carry a passenger.

—It is reported that the Portland and Oxford (Me.) Central Railroad Company, which some time ago stopped running trains, has been restrained by an injunction from the Supreme Court from taking up the rails.

—A large number of workmen are employed in grading the track for the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad, and the work is going forward as rapidly as could be desired.

MORMONISM.

A Young Girl Carried Away Against Her Will.

On the 25th of August, writes a correspondent, between 750 and 800 Mormon immigrants, which on the 12th instant landed in New York from the ship Emerald Isle, passed through Cheyenne. Among those emigrants was a girl aged about sixteen, who has a married sister living in the latter city, who was extremely anxious to reclaim her from the Mormons, and if possible to induce her to remain here. In devising plans for the accomplishment of this object, she concluded not to go to the train herself, but to send her husband with a message to the young girl that her elder sister was here and strongly desired to see her.

It was thought this little stratagem would get the girl beyond the power and influence by which she was surrounded, and once released, her liberty would be secured. The husband proceeded on his errand; he saw the girl, spoke to her, and delivered his message, but more than this he failed to accomplish. To get her from the train by permission was impossible; to accomplish this object by force proved equally unsuccessful. Pleadings were answered with denials; force met overwhelming resistance; and from the poor woman who wished to save her sister, and who unseen was overlooking the struggle upon which she based so many hopes, there were sobs and tears.

When the party in charge of the emigrant girl dragged her, with her drapery torn to rags, from her friends, and in spite of their protests forced her into the car, which was moving on, the woman burst into hysteric wails and cries for one whom she was compelled to look upon as lost forever. The mother of the girl, who resides in Birmingham, England, consented to her coming to America only on condition that she remained in Cheyenne with her sister. A letter from her mother is evidence of that fact A telegraphic despatch has been sent to Benton to have her returned to Cheyenne.

CITY ITEMS.

A HUGE SAFE.—The well known firm of Farrel, Herring & Co. have now in their workshops, receiving its finishing touches, a mammoth fire-proof safe, which is to be located in the new building of the Safe Deposit Company, on Chesnut street, below Fourth. It is the largest affair of the kind in this city, and probably the largest in the world, as it is 27 feet in length, 21 feet in breadth, and 8 feet high, forming, in fact, a room containing as much space as the average of parlors in Philadelphia. The entire vault will be lined with Spiegel Eisen (mirror iron), the new metal which is five times harder than the hardest tempered steel, and the best resistant to a burglar's drill, or cutting tools ever manufactured. This is produced principally from the ore of Franklinite, and will cut glass like a diamond. It is also combined by a patented process with wrought iron in such a manner, that while it retains all its hardness, it is so malleable that it may be sledged until it bends without breaking. It is a far better resistant to blows than either hardened steel or chilled iron. Its weight is over one hundred and fifty tons, and is one of the most remarkable works of the kind ever seen in this or any other city.

MEDICAL HINTS FOR THE FALL.—The semi annual shaking in the Fever and Ague districts has begun. The fogs of these Autumn nights and mornings are surcharged with the elements of intermittent, and bilious remittent fevers, and, unfortunately, two-thirds of the community are just in the condition to be disastrously affected by them. Those who have been prudent enough to fortify themselves during the Summer with that powerful and infallible vegetable invigorant—HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—are fore-armed against malaria, and have nothing to fear. But health is the last thing too many think about. In the pursuit of gain or pleasure the blessing, without which wealth is dross and enjoyment impossible, is neglected.

Better late than never is a consolatory proverb however, and all who begin to feel the premonitory symptoms of any of the epidemics which are engendered by the malaria of Autumn, should immediately resort to the GREAT ANTIDOTE OF THE AGE. A few doses of the BITTERS will break up the chills and prevent their recurrence. In every region where intermittents prevail this purest and best of all vegetable tonics is indispensable. Of all anti-bilious preparations known it is the most effective and harmless. It does not stimulate the liver violently, like the mineral salivants, but tones, renovates and regulates the organ without creating any general disturbance of the system or entailing any reaction. The BITTERS are essentially a household specific, and should be always within the reach as the very best means of preventing and checking bilious attacks and intermittent fevers.

BARGAINS offered in Summer Clothing and in Summer Goods made to order, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but being rapidly closed out.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EVERYBODY goes to Stokes & Co.'s
When they're in want of a suit of clothes.
Fashionable clothes, you may suppose,
Are always found at Stokes & Co.'s.
When you're in quest of pants or vest,
At Stokes & Co.'s you'll find the best.
Their cut is perfect, sewing right,
Store convenient, prices light.
The number, as we gave before,
Chesnut street, Eight Twenty-four.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

DERANGEMENT OF THE BOWELS.—Judicious use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" in keeping the system in tone, and preventing the derangement of the bowels, is almost beyond belief. Try them, and you will be convinced of the fact For sale by Fred. Brown, Johnson, Holloway & Co., and other Druggists.

FROM A. Winch's extensive periodical establishment, No. 505 Chesnut street, we are in receipt of the latest numbers of the London *Punch, Fun* and *Reynolds' Miscellany*. Everything in the periodical line may be obtained at Mr. Winch's counter.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

TRENWITH has everything in the literary line that readers can wish for. His popular news depot, at No. 107 S. Third street, is filled almost to surfeit with romances, condensed biographies, novelettes, ridiculous serials, fashion plates, literary periodicals, and travels, illustrated and news journals He receives all the New York journals of the day long before the regular mail comes in, and furnishes them to his readers at a very moderate rate.

AUTUMNAL ATTIRE
FOR
GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

OXEE—HORSTMANN.—On the 10th of August at Forster's Meadow, Long Island, N. Y., by the Rev. Ernest Oxee, Mr. CHARLES OXEE, of San Francisco, Cal., to Miss ANNIE HORSTMANN, of Philadelphia. No cards.

TALBOT—DICKSON.—On the 3d instant, by Rev. B. Villiger, S. J., E. LAVELLE TALBOT, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to MARY E. DICKSON, daughter of Mr. Richard L. Dickson, of this city.

DIED.

BARRETT.—On the 3d instant, after a lingering illness, KATE T. BARRETT, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Joseph McCreery, No. 835 Wharton street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. **

CHATHAM.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM P. CHATHAM, son of Joseph Chatham, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 821 Locust street, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

HAMILTON.—On the 2d instant, WILLIAM HAMILTON, in the 77th year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son John Hamilton, N. W. corner of Seventeenth and Lombard streets, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

BANSEN.—On the 2d instant, CHRISTIAN F. HANSEN, a native of Denmark, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 3, K of P., and Northern Liberties Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2317 Reese street (above Dauphin and between Fifth and Sixth streets), on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Glenwood Cemetery.

JOHNSON.—On the 21st ultimo, ELLA L., youngest daughter of Mortimer L. and Emmira S. Johnson, aged 19 years

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Keystone Council, No. 1, S. and D. of A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 331 N. Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROBERTS.—On the 2d inst., JAMES H. ROBERTS, in the 31st year of his age.

An honest man, the noblest work of God.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, also Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., and Welcome Lodge, No. 229, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 824 East York street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault. 2t

WILSON.—On the 2d instant, at South Camden, Captain James Wilson, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Solomon Lodge, No. 114, A. Y. M.; Mount Moriah Masonic Mutual Association, and Masonic Relief A., No. 4; Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F.; Siloam Encampment, I. O. of O. F.; S. B. H. K. A.; also Captains and Merchants of Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Fourth street, above Walnut, South Camden, on Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 610

HOLLOWAY'S

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE

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JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

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No. 602 ARCH STREET,

78 PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 285p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 85p

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OFFICE,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street.

ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, . . . $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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Hon. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Philadelphia.
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N. MICKLES, Vice-President,
GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.
GEORGE ELLIS (Cashier National Bank Commonwealth), Treasurer.
Hon. A. K. MCCLURE, Philadelphia, Solicitor.

The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macon	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200 0.0
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wai-Chu	300 000
Ningpo	400,000
Hang-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5 910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water.

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $50 each, $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2·50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

BROKERS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

9 4 PHILADELPHIA.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT

PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusiv will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,

8 13 3t TREASURER.

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co
BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE THROUGHOUT EUROPE.

Bills on all the principal cities.

Government Securities bought, sold, exchanged.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

No. 16 South THIRD Street.

7 10 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co,

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

A VERY DESIRABLE

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT

A LIMITED AMOUNT

OF THE

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds

OF THE

ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO

FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND

Accrued interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

NARR & LADNER,

No. 30 South THIRD Street,

DEALERS IN

GOLD,
STOCKS, and
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit sold on all parts of Europe.

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

BOUGHT AND SOLD. 8 20 2m

FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

780 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as these of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
September 1, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
ALWAYS ON HAND. 1 28p
R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15wfm

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 7 20 5p

PERSONAL HISTORY.

How General Grant Became Acquainted with General Rawlings.

The Washingtonton correspondent of the Hartford *Evening Post* writes:—

"At the risk of offense, I take the liberty of telling the story of Grant's first acquaintance with Rawlings, as I asked it of the latter. He answered only by perseverance, having, like Grant, a dislike of mere publicity after the time of action. I print this as a pleasing, harmless reminiscence in itself, and to show how pleasantly I spent my time at headquarters. General Rawlings, as you know, has been chief of staff to General Grant since the fall of 1861, his Berthier in service, his friend in private life and in fame.

"'I was born a few miles from Galena,' said General Rawlings, 'and moved in there when I was in my twenties. Soon after entering the bar, I got by some luck or good word, the law business for the leather and hardware store of Jesse Grant. It was a large, fine store, built deep, with only a place below for sizing the skins, which were tanned at Covington, Kentucky. I don't know how General Grant's father got into business at Galena, but there was a Mrs. Lee living there, half sister to General Grant's mother, and her house was next door to mine.

"'Her favorite topic of conversation was Captain Grant, or Ulysses, as she generally called him, who was represented to me as the flower of the flock. He had been in the army, at West Point, in Mexico, and Mrs. Lee represented that he made a particularly handsome figure on horseback. I had quite a curiosity at least to see this member of the family; for, up our way we had a great idea of a Mexican-war soldier, the extent of our heroes being private soldiers of that war. I was sixteen when it broke out, and was almost crazy to get permission to enlist.

"(Here enters an aide-de-camp from some department headquarters:—'General Rawlings, General Blank is unable to answer some questions propounded by his Post Commander, Prude, in the following papers, with accounts attached, and he therefore refers them, with his endorsement, to the general commanding.')

"'Well! General, did Grant come at last?' 'Yes; I saw him under these favorable anticipations a few days after he came. I had previously seen all his brothers, and not one of them but was a sagacious business man. I looked cautiously at Grant, and under his simplicity saw the marks of power, given him by nature and command. He was not a tanner at Galena, but a clerk. He sometimes, at solicitation, sat on the store-counter, and related incidents of Mexico—a country that seems to have stirred him to enthusiasm by its beauty and resources, and he holds the same regard for it still. I got to know General Grant slowly, and it was not till after the beginning of the war that I found out that he had any specific liking for me.'

"(Enter officer of the Auditor of the Treasury. 'General Rawlings, the Department wishes to know if you have any record of the fact as to whether General McPherson, of Ohio, kept his servants down to the date of his death. His mother is in need of the residue of the settlement of his accounts, but we can't pay for those servants by rule till we get testimony that he kept them. Of course, he must have done so, but we want a voucher to cover us.'

"General Rawlings: 'I will write to Major Alive, at Chicago, who was with McPherson up to the moment of his death.'

"Officer—'If you will.')

"'Well, General, I see you are coughing. I will ask the rest another time.'

"'I am talking too much, but I'll finish. The war matter grew before Grant had become half acquainted in Galena. He was not an arguer on politics, but he had been an old line Whig and cast a vote in 1856 for Buchanan. I was a Douglas Democrat, and took the stump there. Grant told me that he had a great admiration for Lincoln. He had read, as they were made, the speeches between Lincoln and Douglas, and said it was a nice question to say who got the best of the argument, We counted on him as a Douglas Democrat, though all his brothers were Republicans. Some time during the campaign John E. Smith, a soldier of the Mexican war, burst upon the town with a magnificent display of Wide-Awakes, whom he had drilled secretly. This mortified our side a good deal, and we resolved to get up a similar organization. We thought we would elect Captain Grant the marshal of it, or in his stead, should he decline, John Maltby, afterward Brigadier General.

"'I was one of the Committee to call on Grant. He said that he was beginning business and should have to decline entering into politics. We therefore chose Maltby. Grant went on with his store, selling harness, saddlery, and hardware, and got into the firm at last. Lincoln was elected. Grant said from that time that the South would fight. I could not bring my mind to contemplate this, but the Captain seemed to be positive, and from that day began to speak oftener of his military education, his debt therefor to the country, and to talk with me upon the capacities of the North to raise troops. About that time he wrote a letter, so expressing himself, to a man in Missouri, and this letter Albert D. Richardson, unknown to Grant, found out and inserted in his book. When Sumter was attacked, we all looked to Grant, Smith, and Maltby. The former went to work at once, accepted the presidency of recruiting meetings, and we three, with Rowley, afterward on the staff, went to Galena and to Hanover and raised that company for three months' service. Sixty-two men out of its eighty odd afterward enlisted for the war.

"'In this season I saw new energies in Grant. A larger career had opened before him. He dropped a stoop shouldered way he had of walking, and set his hat forward on his forehead in a less careless fashion. Yet he never seemed to have an ambition above regimental rank, and all his talk with me was upon the best place in a regiment that I should try for. He became a carpet-bagger then, and I saw him as he left Galena, with his traps in hand.

"'"Rawlings," he cried, "If I see anything that will suit you I'll send you word."

"'"Do, Captain!"

"'I took my sick wife eastward soon afterward, and saw in the New York *Tribune* that Grant had been made a Brigadier-General, and also found a letter forwarded from him, saying: "Rawlings, I am entitled to a Captain and A. A. G., I guess you had better come and take it." I therefore withdrew from a regiment that I was raising, and doubtful of my capacity to be independently useful, so inexperienced, I joined Grant at Cairo.

"'He had an office in a great bank there, and I was amazed at the quiet, prompt way in which he handled his multitude of letters, requisitions and papers, sitting behind the cashier's window hole, with a waste basket under him and orderlies to despatch business as he did it.

"'Beyond my friendship for Grant I felt that I was going to be attached to a man equal to the enlarging situation. And so I have remained with him ever since!'"

The Improvements in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of an English paper writes:—

"Improvement certainly does march onwards in Paris, and, like other marches, it costs a great deal of money, as you will see by the following statement of a Paris paper, which is, no doubt, correct:—'The jury of expropriation has just decided on the indemnities to be given to the owners and tenants of houses in the Rues de la Chaussee d'Antin, du Helder, and Taithaut, required for the prolongation of the Boulevard Haussmann. The amount to be paid to the landlords is 11,000,000 francs, and to the occupants 1,592,750 francs. The lowest indemnity to any owner is 110,000 francs, while others amount to 1,160,000 francs, 1,400,000 francs, and 1,950,000 francs.

"It must be remembered that this street cuts down and through the best and the busiest streets in Paris. It is not wonderful, however, that we have furniture, door and window taxes.

"It is wonderful to walk about and simply survey the changes. Any one who looked out of the windows of the Grand Hotel six weeks ago would not know where he was now. At one end of the new Boulevard Napoleon (close to the Francais) there is already a telegraph office, and at the other end, although there is only devastation to-day, there will, I have no doubt, be some gigantic improvement in progress to-morrow. We have had great changes in Paris during the last ten years, but I believe the changes of the last ten weeks will be infinitely the most striking to casual English visitors; they affect the 'quarter' which they most respect and look forward to visiting.

"Our readers may remember the day when we thought that the Palais Royal (where nobody ever goes now), the Rue de Rivoli and the Rue de la Paix were the only parts of Paris fit to be visited by a traveller. Those ideas have been destroyed by boulevards and gas; but the Rue de la Paix always held its own. There were glittering jewellers' wares, pretty bonnets, and other attractions to be seen through the fine windows, and so people naturally strayed that way; but any one awaking and looking out of his window at the Grand Hotel would now be likely to imagine that chaos had come again, or at least that the old Street of Peace had disappeared."

SCIENCE.

The British Association—Address by Dr. Hooker—The Darwinian Theory—India and the Druids.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science began its thirty-eighth annual session at Norwich, England, on the 19th of August. The opening address, delivered by Dr. Hooker, President of the Association, attracted much attention in consequence of its bold discussion of controverted points. Mr. Darwin's series of papers on the fertilization of plants and the new discoveries in physiological botany, were elaborately expounded by Dr. Hooker who declared that what Farada's discoveries were to telegraphy, Darwin's would prove to rural economy. Having thoroughly exhausted this subject, Dr. Hooker next discussed the position now held in the scientific world by Mr. Darwin's theory of the origin of species by natural selection, and contended that the treatise was not, as had been asserted, declining in scientific favor; but so far from being a thing of the past, was an accepted doctrine with every philosophical naturalist, was elsewhere gaining adherents steadily, and was an avowed favorite with the rising schools of naturalists. This assertion was borne out by elaborate statements and illustrations, by which objections taken to the system on geological, astronomical, physical, and metaphysical grounds were answered.

Dr. Hooker also spoke of the researches now in progress among the indigenous tribes of India. No limit he said can at present be assigned to the discoveries which may be awaiting an adequate investigation of the less known parts of the great Indian continent, and he added that many members of the association would hear with surprise that within three hundred miles of Calcutta there exists a tribe of savages "who habitually erect dolmens, menares, cysts, and cromlechs almost as gigantic in their proportions and very similar in appearance and construction to the so-called Druidical remains of Western Europe." Their country is "dotted with groups of huge unpolished squared pillars, and tabular slabs supported on three or four rude piers. These blocks—some of which are erected every year—are detached from the solid rock by successive applications of heat and cold water, and then transported to the site where they are to stand by ropes and levers. It is almost incredible that these facts should have been known for nearly a quarter of a century without exciting any active curiosity. Col. Yule described them as long ago as 1844, and Dr. Hooker himself inspected them in 1850. It is hard to say what light may be thrown on the early history of mankind by the study of these monuments in connection with the habits and character of the race by which they are actually raised. How intact the barbarism of this people still is may be gathered from the fact that they measure distances by the mouthfuls of betel leaves chewed in the journey, and hold so loose by the marriage tie that the son commonly forgets his father, and the sister's son inherits. Dr. Hooker mentions one fact in connection with their language which is at least suggestive coincidence. Their word for a stone is "man," and it "as commonly occurs in the names of their villages and places as 'man,' 'maen,' 'men' does in those of Brittany, Wales, or Cornwall."

In regard to the study of pre historic archæology, Dr. Hooker spoke as follows:—

"A great number of eminent clergymen of all denominations have adorned science by their writings, and religion by their lives, and there is much to prove that professors of religion need not have that fear of science by which many of them seem to be influenced. There should be a union in the search after truth, as it refers to the spiritual history and condition of mankind, of the archæologist, and the religious teacher. Let each pursue the search for truth, the archæologist into the physical, the religious teacher into the spiritual history and condition of mankind, It will be in vain that each regards the other's pursuits from afar, and turning the object-glass of his mind's telescope to his eye, is content when he sees how small the other looks. To search out the whence and whither of existence is an unquenchable instinct of the human mind; to satisfy it, man in every age and in every country has adopted creeds that embrace the history of his past and future, and has eagerly accepted scientific truths that support the creeds. And but for this unquenchable instinct I firmly believe that neither religion nor science would have advanced so far as they have in the estimation of any people. Science has never, in this search, hindered the religious aspirations of good and earnest men, nor have pulpit cautions, which are but ill disguised deterrents, ever turned inquiring minds from the revelations of science. A sea of time spreads its waters between that period to which the earliest traditions of our ancestors point, and that far earlier period when man first appeared upon the globe. For his track upon the sea man vainly questions his spiritual teachers. Along its hither store, if not across it, science now offers to pilot him. Each fresh discovery concerning prehistoric man is as a pier built on some rock its tide has exposed, and from these piers will one day spring arches that will carry him further over its deeps. Science, it is true, may never sound the depths of that sea, may never buoy its shallows or span its narrowest creeks; but she will still build on every tide-washed rock, nor will she ever deem her mission fulfilled till she has sounded its profoundest depths and reached its further shore, or proved the one to be unfathomable and the other attainable only upon evidence not yet revealed to mankind. In the investigation of these phenomena is wrapped up the past and the future, the whence and the whither of man's existence; and after a knowledge of these the human soul still yearns and passionately strives."

The Suez Canal.

From the Albany Argus, August 27.

We have obtained from General Charles W. Darling, Engineer-in-Chief, who has recently returned from a tour in the East, the following interesting facts relative to the Suez Canal: The is rapidly advancing towards completion, and in the month of October, 1869, the canal will be navigable for ships of the largest dimensions. The principal stations are Suez, where the canal commences, El Guisr, Grand Chalouf, Serapium, Ismalia, and Port Said, where it terminates. These different places are inhabited by several thousand Europeans, who are employed on the canal. They have erected at Ismalia, the central station of the company, a populous city, with broad streets, houses, churches, parks, and public buildings. The Viceroy of Egypt now manifests much interest in the success of the enterprise, has contributed largely to its success, and until recently has forced many of its Arab subjects to dig on the canal. This system of forced labor, however, has not proved satisfactory in its results to either the employers or employes, and a different plan has lately been adopted. The Arabs are now paid for their services, and under the present system manifest a much greater disposition to work. Bands of these wandering sons of the desert now make continual application for employment, and although it frequently takes them a long time to get started, still, when they do commence, they labor with a will. Thus these swarthy men of Arabia, laying aside all their ancient prejudices regarding labor, toil and delve side by side with ten thousand European laborers; and thus the way is opened for a speedy navigation of the world. Where hand labor cannot be made available, powerful machinery is brought into requisition, and by means of their drags and dredges the requisite width and depth of the canal is obtained. By means, also, of steam barges, with air tight compartments and moveable bottoms, the earth and mud not required for embankment is carried out to sea and thrown on lines of breakwaters. To prevent the wash of sand from the Mediterranean, immense blocks of stone, weighing twenty tons each, manufactured at Said, and by means of powerful lifting machines placed on the lighters, carried to the breakwater line, and slid off into the sea. These huge blocks of stone are made of sand and hydraulic lime thoroughly mixed by machinery. The substance, soft at first, is conveyed in bars to long rows of large square boxes with moveable sides, into which it is thrown. This material is then left to harden in the sun for the space of three months, after which time it becomes as solid as a rock, and grows still harder by exposure to the water.

The depth of the canal, when finished, is to be twenty six feet, and the width will vary from one hundred and eighty to three hundred feet. The European population on the line of the canal, brought thither by the requirements of the company, cannot be less than twenty thousand souls. The funds required for the development of the enterprise have been obtained from the great capitalists of Europe—from judicious investments of unemployed capital—from indemnity recovered through the instrumentality of the Viceroy of Egypt, and from the sale of the domain of Onardy. The resources thus derived appear to be three hundred and eleven millions of francs, and the total expenses of the undertaking to the time of its completion are estimated at about four hundred millions of francs, or sixteen millions sterling. There are at present three modes of communication with the Suez Canal, viz., from Alexandria to Port Said, on the Mediterranean coast, by steamer—or from Cairo to Benha, with correspondence for Lagaziz. The tourist can thus penetrate to the centre of the Istamus to Ismalia, on Lake Timseh, by rail and the sweet water canal, which conveys the Nile water to the desert, and supplies a sufficiency of fresh water, for men and for machines. To thoroughly inspect the canal, seven days should be occupied in the following manner:—Assuming that the visitor starts from Suez, one day should be there occupied in the examination of the machine shops, and docks of solid masonry. The second day visit Chalouf, one of the most important of the company's stations. The third day, proceed to Serapium, where a formidable embankment of earth separates the finished from the unfinished portions of the canal. The fourth day reach Ismalia. The fifth day ride over the deserts to El Guisr, distant some five or six miles from Ismalia. There will be seen another evidence of European industry, in the form of pretty "cantonnement" with houses for operatives, Christian church, and Arab mosque. The sixth day can be employed in traversing the distance from El Guisr to Port Said in viewing the breakwaters, docks, machine shops, and the manner in which the stone, already alluded to, is manufactured with sand, hydraulic lime, and water. Should there be no necessity for haste, a much longer time might be advantageously spent at each of the above-named places.

Sight for the Blind.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The following communication is from Rev. Adam McClelland, pastor of the Lawrence Street Presbyterian Church, in Brooklyn, who is now generally known in Brooklyn as the Blind Preacher. His account of the means by which he acquired his education will interest every person who can feel for those who are deprived of the sense of sight, and will give force to the wish he expresses, that "some wealthy philanthropist" might put such means within the reach of other blind persons as would enable them to write legibly and easily.

"To the Editors of the Evening Post:—In your issue of the 15th instant an interesting article, headed 'A Novel Alphabet for the Blind,' contained a description of an ingenious tack alphabet used for the instruction of some blind persons, by Rev. C. H. Carpenter, American missionary at Harpoot, Eastern Turkey. My interest in the blind, and the hope that the following statements may prove useful to Mr. Carpenter and others who have blind persons under their instruction, is my apology for asking a place in your valuable columns.

"While attending the Union Theological Seminary in New York, I felt the necessity of some method whereby I might take notes so embossed as to be legible to me. No such method existed anywhere in this country or Great Britain, except that known as the pin type, which, however, from its slowness, is virtually impracticable. I invented a slate and alphabet which were widely circulated among the blind. My slate consists of a piece of chamois and a piece of surgical rubber, each thirteen inches by nine, nailed on a board somewhat larger. On this the paper is placed. A movable strip of brass containing two rows of rectangular holes, thirty-six in each row, serves as a ruler, and a small awl or stylus completes the apparatus. Each rectangle can contain six legible dots. By varying the number and position of these dots fifty distinct legible characters can be readily formed. In this way I write my sermons three or four times more rapidly than could be done by an ordinary penman. Thus also a blind friend has written all his classical exercises while attending Columbia College. A similar method and a superior slate (being metallic and grooved) has been invented by Mr. Braille, of Paris.

"Should Mr. Carpenter procure a few of Mr. Braille's slates, or construct others upon my plan, he would enable a whole class of blind pupils to write their own books in a permanent form and with accuracy and ease, without benumbing the touch. Parents and teachers of blind children may be pleased to know that experiments and experience have convinced me that all geometrical diagrams and outline maps may be readily made for the blind on good paper, by a notched wheel at the extremity of a pencil. Boundaries, rivers, etc., may be distinguished by having wheels with notches of different sizes. In this way the mother of one of my Sunday-school scholars prepares, without difficulty, maps for her blind child by tracing on the reverse side of an ordinary map with her wheel such lines as she desires to emboss. Though the child is the youngest in her class, she is usually at the head of it, and is so enabled to prosecute successfully her studies in one of our public schools. The young gentleman already alluded to traces in the same way the most difficult figures in the higher mathematics.

"The blind yet require some method whereby they may write in characters legible to seeing persons. I wish that some wealthy philanthropist might offer a premium sufficiently large to induce a practical mechanic to invent and construct a cheap and simple machine for such writing and printing. ADAM MCCLELLAND.

"Brooklyn, August 28, 1868.

Alpine Hotels.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—

"Twenty and even ten years ago it was difficult to find in Switzerland any comfortable place of residence five or six thousand feet high; but now such places may be counted almost in dozens. Formerly ladies, and even men occasionally, would boast of having slept in a hospice; and places of that sort, where there was no accommodation or desire for your continued residence, were the only places of shelter within or close up to the regions of perpetual ice and snow. But the great increase of travellers, and the laudable, however sneered at, efforts of the members of the Alpine Club, have pushed hotels in abundance high into the upper regions of Switzerland, wherever suitable spots can be found free from the danger of avalanches, easily accessible on mules by mountain paths, and with some opportunity for easy walking in the neighborhood. Of these the hotels on the Rippel and the Eggischorn are probably the most noted, the latter being over eight thousand feet high, while presenting at the same time an abundance of creature comforts, and elevated above the great glacier system of the Monte Rosa group, offers a splendid opportunity of trying the effect of the very keenest, driest, purest, and most powerful Alpine air. There are places, however, even higher than these, such as the Faulhorn Gasthof, which can accommodate a good many people, and the little hostelry at over ten thousand feet, on the perpetual snow of the St. Theodule pass; and there are many very comfortable hotels at lower elevations, from four thousand to six thousand feet, where the air, though pure and invigorating, is not so exciting; where there are trees to afford shelter and diversify the scene, and where there is a greater variety of pleasant level walks."

The Classics in Scotland.

Mr. Fearon, in a report on secondary education in Scotland, speaks highly of the manner in which the classics are taught in the burgh schools. He commends the Scottish teachers for the constant and skilful use of "versions"—the rendering of English into another language so as to illustrate the application of the grammatical rules of the language to verbal construction and composition. This practice is very largely carried out by all the better classical masters in the burgh schools, and they have a remarkable readiness and facility in translating at sight into good idiomatic Latin. The version may be either oral or written, and the best masters make large use of both kinds. From the very commencement of learning Latin or Greek, they require their pupils to turn English phrases into these languages, questioning them with the greatest liveliness and rapidity, varying the phrase according to the capacity of the class so as to exhibit the conjugation of a verb or the declension of a noun, or the use of the concords, or the employment of the relative and of the hypothetical moods, with every sort of variety of negative and interrogative form. Thus the dead languages, and especially Latin, are much less dead among these schoolmasters than in England. A constant intercommunication of thought in Latin goes on between master and pupil; the pupil is trained to express himself in Latin, and not to read it merely. It is clothed with much more life and reality than it could otherwise be; and though perhaps this custom necessitates some sacrifice of pure Augustan Latinity, and the occasional use of words which, however satisfactory to Erasmus, would shock an "Ireland" scholar, Mr. Fearon ventures to think that more is gained by the pupil in vigor and retentiveness than is lost in refinement and subtlety.

Mr. Fearon refers to the Scotch method of pronouncing the dead languages:—"Whether the Scotch pronunciation of Latin or Greek is really in any degree an approximation to what we may suppose to have been the native pronunciation of either of these languages at any given period of its history as a living tongue, I do not," he says, "presume to inquire. I suppose, however, that I may safely assume that it is hardly possible that the Scotch pronunciation can be less like the true original than the English pronunciation must be; and if so, their way of pronouncing is at any rate not archæologically inferior to ours, and not therefore more likely to offend the ears of scholars and philologists. But whether this be so or not, I must say that I think that for educational purposes the Scotch have an advantage over us in their mode of pronouncing. I think that their mode of pronouncing helps to give the pupil a readier insight into the origin, derivations, philology, and relations to one another of the Latin and Greek languages; a clearer appreciation of the connection between the Latin and the Romance languages, and a greater practical use of the Latin tongue."

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RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following are a few selected from the multitudinous recommendations in our possession.

[From W. P. Heald, Esq., Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., April 24, 1868.

I hereby certify that I have used tobacco for thirty years past, and for the last fifteen years I have used *two pounds* per month. I have made attempts to leave off at different times. I have left off one year at a time, but always continued to hanker for it until I used Orton's Preparation, which has completely cured me of the appetite for tobacco. I would recommend all who are affected with this terrible habit to try the preparation, which will certainly cure if the directions are followed.

W. P. HEALD.

[From E. W. Adkins Knoxville, Tenn.]

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 5, 1867.

This is to certify that I had used tobacco to such an extent that my health had become greatly impaired and my whole system deranged and broken down. In June, 1867, I purchased *one* box of Orton's Preparation, and after using it I found that I was completely cured. I have not had any hankering or desire for tobacco since using the Preparation. I believe it to be all that it is recommended and I would advise all who wish to quit the use of tobacco to try one box of Orton's Preparation.

E. W. ADKINS.

[From John Morrill, Bangor, Me.]

BANGOR, Me., March 31, 1868.

This is to certify that I have used tobacco for 18 years; have tried many times to leave off, but have suffered so much from a dizziness in my head, and gnawing at my stomach, that I have soon given up the trial. A short time since a friend induced me to try Orton's Preparation (sold by you). I have done so, and am completely cured. I did not in the least hanker after tobacco, either to smoke or chew, after I began to use the Preparation.

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Music and Singing.

In the great transformations Christianity must undergo in this new world, music and singing are clearly again to take a great place. The Church of Rome, with her marvellous sagacity, sees this, and is bending herself to the task, as she always does, of winning the people by whatever way she perceives they can be won. I would not for that reason neglect the same great agency, but would give the brightest and best and truest faith, as I believe ours to be, on the earth, at least an equal advantage, in this respect, with any other. And yet this should not be the great reason; that is that which lies in the inborn beauty and goodness of music and singing to the human soul—its adaptation to the needs of men—to lighten human burdens and soften human hearts—to make us all more strong and high and true and good.

It was noticed that when the hapless Marie Antoinette stood before the judges to receive her sentence of death, as her hands rested on the wooden bar before her, her fingers wandered as if they were touching the chords of an organ. I think it must have been that in her extremity, when heart and flesh failed, she found refuge in some great melody that, heard by no soul save her own—poor lady!—lifted her up above her enemies, and helped her to keep that brave look at which they could not but wonder; and so, through music, God was the strength of her heart. So may souls still find succor, in their dire need, in the trial of and for their life. I can think of no soul quite forlorn and helpless that can call up and feel the power of a great psalm in its trouble. God answers as surely true singing as true prayer; and I believe that, half the time, if we would sing when we pray, instead of praying, our burden would not lie nearly so heavy upon us, or the world be so dark about us.

And so, friends, in our churches we should do two things. Every soul of us, and every soul that will come to us, should take a far deeper interest in congregational singing than we have done—sing all the hymns in our service in as fine accord as we sang that last hymn just now. Oh, how grandly you did sing that last hymn! And then do our best to procure for every church an organ that will mightily aid our singing. That will fill, first, our hearts, and then our churches, and gradually our whole nation with melody; will be of themselves a means of grace; will sound across the discords of our "rough and ready" life with the purest and noblest creations of great musical souls. I long to see this done, as one of the surest ways of filling great churches with great congregations, and then pouring over them the pure blessings of heaven. For music to me is like gold in the mine; and a poor and rude organ is like the first poor and rude contrivance of the miners to take the gold out of the sand and mica. They get something, but then they lose a great deal, too; and so in a poor organ you lose a great deal of the finest music; but the perfect instrument is like the quicksilver, that will send its subtle and delicate feelers after every grain and atom of gold, and give to the seeker the full treasure. We want perfect organs for these two great uses. To quicken and inspire a whole congregation to sing with its whole heart every time and then to open out the treasures hidden for us in the mines of the "Messiah," and "Creation," and all other works of the masters, and the simple ballad tunes of the people for a thousand years.

My sermon to-day was a word first to my own people for such an organ in our new church in Chicago; but I wanted to say it again in this city, where you have done so well in this respect, especially in procuring by far the best and noblest organ on the Continent for your Music Hall—a prophecy, I trust (as so many good things are that you do here) of a movement that shall fill the whole land with melody. One other step now, I think, Boston must take; because Boston does so well in all she undertakes—and undertakes nothing she cannot do well—and succeeds in everything when she only tries to do it—that she must make, if she can, the music of her great organ as free to the people as the water they drink at the free fountains; no half-dollar nor half-penny to hear it, any more than to read the books in the free library. Don't let it be an aristocrat of an organ—a 'bloated aristocrat,' off in a corner. Free music you must have, as you have free reading, and music that all can feel and understand. Let the people hear their own melodies; nay, more than that—let them come in and fill Music Hall at least once a week, and sing our sweet old ballads and strong battle-songs, as well as our noblest psalms and hymns, all together; and that would set the tune to the whole continent, lift the burden for a while from thousands of heavy-laden souls, keep hundreds away from evil places, and give a new breadth and deepness to those old exhortations to "make melody in the heart unto the Lord," and "rejoice at the sound of the organ."—*Robert Collyer.*

A Character at the Wiesbaden Gaming Tables.

A letter from Wiesbaden, published in the London *Telegraph*, tells this story:—

"Among our notabilities of the eccentric sort not the least singular in her behavior is the Countess C——o, an aged patrician of immense fortune, who is as constant to Wiesbaden as old Madame de K——f is to Homburg on the Heights. Like the last named lady, she is daily wheeled to her place in the Black and Red Temple, and plays away for eight or nine hours with wonderful spirit and perseverance. She has with her a suite of eight domestics; and when she wins (which is not often), on returning to her hotel at night, she presents each member of her retinue with—twopence! 'not,' as she naively avows, 'from a feeling of generosity, but to propitiate Fortune.' When she loses, none of them, save the man who wheels her home, get anything but hard words from her; and he, happy fellow, receives a donation of six kreutzers. She does not curse the croupiers loudly for her bad luck, like her contemporary, the once lovely Russian Ambassadress; but, being very far advanced in years, and of a tender disposition, sheds tears over her misfortunes, resting her chin on the edge of the table. An edifying sight is this venerable dame, bearing an exalted title, as she mops and mows over her varying luck, missing her stake twice out of three times, when she fain would push it with her rake into some particular section of the table! She is very intimate with one or two antediluvian diplomatists and warriors, who are here striving to bolster themselves up for another year with the waters, and may be heard crowing out lamentations over her fatal passion for play, interspersed with bits of moss-grown scandal disinterred from the social ruins of an age long past. Radetzky, Wratislaw (*le beau sabreur*), the two Schwarzenbergs (he of Leipsic, and the former Prime Minister), Paul Esterhazy, Wrangel and Blucher were friends of her youth. Judging from her appearance, one would not be surprised to hear that she had received a 'poulet' from Baron Trenck, or played whist with Maria Theresa. She has outlived all human friendships or affections, and exists only for the chink of the gold as it jingles on the gaming table. I cannot help fancying that her last words will be, 'Rien ne va plus!' She is a great and convincing moral if one but interpret her rightly."

Animal Intelligence.

The following observations, which we copy, says "*Once a-Week*," *verbatim* from an "Old Curiosity Shop," have reference to animals, and exhibit their at least apparent knowledge of the sciences; also their professions, occupations, and enjoyments:—Bees are geometricians; their cells are so constructed as, with the least quantity of material, to have the largest sized spaces and the least possible loss of interstices. So, also, is the ant-lion; his funnel-shaped trap is exactly correct in its conformation, as if it had been made by the most skillful artist of our species, with the aid of the best instruments. The mole is a meterologist. The bird called the nine-killer is an arithmetician; so, also, is the crow, the wild turkey, and some other birds. The torpedo, the ray and the electric eel are electricians. The nautilus is a navigator; he raises and lowers his sail, casts and weighs his anchor, and performs other nautical evolutions. Whole tribes of birds are musicians. The beaver is an architect, builder, and woodcutter; he cuts down trees, and erects houses and dams. The marmot is a civil engineer; he not only builds houses, but constructs aqueducts, and drains to keep them dry. The white ants maintain a regular army of soldiers. The East India ants are horticulturalists; they make mushrooms upon which they feed their young. Wasps are paper manufacturers. Caterpillars are silk spinners. The bird ploceus textor is a weaver; he weaves a web to make his nest. The primia is a tailor; he sews the leave together to make his nest. The squirrel is a ferryman; with a chip or piece of bark for a boat, and his tail for a sail, he crosses a stream. Dogs, wolves, jackals, and many others are hunters. The black bear and heron are fishermen. The ants have regular day laborers. The monkey is a rope-dancer. The association of beavers presents us with a model of republicanism. The bees live under a monarchy. The Indian antelopes furnish an example of partriarchal government. Elephants exhibit an aristocracy of elders. Wild horses are said to select their leader. Sheep, in a wild state, are under the control of a military chief ram.

Fish Culture in New Hampshire.

A gentleman who has recently paid a visit to the "fish works" of Meredith, near Lake Winnipissogee, writes to the Boston *Herald*:—

The works are located in a fine, naturally shaded dell, say from twenty to thirty feet deep, fifty rods in length, and from a dozen feet to two or three rods in width. Through this there originally ran a small brook, proceeding from living springs of crystal water oozing out of a rocky hill at the upper extremity. The water is clear and cold, not varying three degrees in temperature either in summer or winter. The works consist of a hatching-house near the upper end, raceways with gravelled bottoms below, and two substantial dams, well timbered, forming a couple of small ponds, with brooks between, alive with several thousand trout. There was originally but a single dam. This was unfortunately carried away by a heavy shower early in June, and a large number of trout made their exit into the brook and lake below. New dams have since been erected, of sufficient strength to guard against future accidents.

The hatching house is furnished with all the necessary tanks, troughs, and raceways, with gravelled bottoms, for spawning and propagating the young fish. In one of these there are several thousand land-locked salmon, hatched out last February, brought from New Brunswick. They are now about an inch in length, very lively and doing finely—probably the largest collection in New England. In one of the tanks there are several yearlings, brought also from New Brunswick, three to four inches long. Mr. Robinson told us that they increase in vigor and activity with their growth. He originally had twenty-five, but most of them have managed to jump over at the outlet of the tank and made their escape into the ponds below, and are probably in Lake Winnipisseogee. He thinks that a special pond will have to be constructed for the large number of small fry he has on hand. Mr. Robinson seems to be well posted in every branch of the propagating business, which he explained to us in detail. The trout in the pond were fed with beef and beef liver. They took the bait eagerly—some of the larger ones jumping nearly out of water. Last fall several minnows from the lake below were put into the pond for food, nearly all of which were fed out during the winter.

An ingenious arrangement for feeding was a large piece of stale beef suspended over the pond to breed maggots. These drop into the water as they increase or are blown off, and are eagerly seized by the trout. The fish are found to thrive best on these, flies, worms, etc.; and for that reason as little as possible has been done in the way of cutting out the trees, roots, and removing the decayed vegetation on the banks and in the bed of a pond and adjacent brook. At the lower dam there is a hydraulic ram, used to force water into the new cemetery, on the level plateau of land a few rods above the pond.

The Drama in London—New Theatres.

Thirty years ago, says the London *Telegraph*, theatrical property had reached its lowest point of depreciation. A stern theological reaction—Evangelical on one side and Puseyitical on the other—and the distractions of the contest over the first Reform bill, were unfavorable to theatrical business. There were spasms of expensive speculation, followed by dreary intervals of dullness, but as a rule managers were ruined, the public was indifferent, and the standard of acting was low.

The English Opera House had tried English opera and failed. The mountebanks and the animal drama were the rage. Even Mr. Braham wrecked a magnificent fortune in his theatrical speculations. The Queen's Theatre became the "home of the mouldiest enterprises," and the East End theatres dragged out a miserable existence.

Now, however, the two expensive Italian opera enterprises may lose money, but the rival managers continue to raise salaries and increase expenses yearly. The Haymarket and the Adelphi are both prosperous. At the Lyceum Mr. Falconer is reported to have made £20,000 by a single piece.

The *Telegraph* says:—"Of the Princess' what need is there to say more than that Mr. Boucicault is constantly making Mr. George Vining's fortune and his own! The once hopeless little Strand has become a fashionable place of entertainment. The erst despised 'Miss Kelly's,' now the New Royalty, has, under the generalship of Miss Oliver, taken the favor of theatrical patrons by storm. The Olympic is still popularly frequented. The St. James is thronged by aristocratic amateurs of a remarkable *genre* of entertainment. The dobbins have, it is true, deserted Astley's, but is not a tragedy by Mr. Disraeli in course of performance there! The former 'Dusthole' of Tottenham Cross road is now the delightful Prince of Wales" where Miss Marie Wilton continues to present the public with dramas of modern life, so admirably written, and acted with such polish and refinement, that a stranger might imagine that the lords and ladies among the audience had walked bodily from the stalls and the boxes on to the stage to let the groundlings and the gallery know what *Caste* and *Play* were like. In addition to this resuscitation of the old theatres—in addition to a new and highly improved Surrey, and to the large, and popular, and vigorously managed houses of the East End—we have, or we are promised, half a dozen new theatres in London. St. Martin's Hall has become The Queen's; an inn yard and a factory in Holborn have been merged into a theatre and an amphitheatre; Old Lyon's Inn is to be turned into the Globe, and the Strand Music Hall will be, next Christmas, the Gaiety Theatre."

The Infernos of Germany.

An English old lady, at five sessions, has just won 100,000 florins at gaming, in Baden-Baden, says the journals, and a young lady correspondent writes us of the unnatural and almost unearthly spectacle of those surrounding the gaming tables, as they kept on playing. A picture of one of these attractive hells, where more consciences have been drowned than the famous waters outside ever cured, is before us. Here is a bedizened countess, with glassy eyes, and nervous, bony fingers—and excited over the game, she is betting heavily and losing. A liveried servant holds the smelling salts to her nose. With her great estates, she cares not for gold; and with her age, the pleasure of society and her beauty fled, gaming is her only solace. She is a woman of eighty—and in contrast is a young Paris-dressed woman, playing largely, with a small, red leather bag at her side, from which gold is emptied on the board and replenished with a jewelled hand. She has lost her fortune in a night.

At Wiesbaden is the "Kersaal," a palace built by the gamblers at an enormous expense, and covering more ground than the Royal Palace at Munich, or the Pitti Palace at Florence. Its saloons are hung with tapestry and rich paintings, and pendant from the chandelier are oceans of rock crystal like diamonds suspended in sunlight. The frescoes are allegorical. Art is everywhere displayed—in the mosaic floors and frames of the rich Venetian mirrors. The effects of light and shade are studied to steal away the senses and make men and women forget home, and plunge into the whirlpool of play.

Here, through long days and nights, are assembled those who have counted bags full of gold, and there is so much of it that it is handled with long rakes, which at every turn of the cards reach out over the tables to draw in the golden pieces in a glittering mass. And as fast as they disappear in the coffers of the gamblers, there are a hundred fools ready to replenish their piles.

By 11 A. M. the palaces which surround the Square of Wiesbaden, are thrown open, and from the parks in the rear comes the sound of music—musicians born to their art—with music that soothes and almost ravishes the senses. Fountains rising in spray a hundred feet descend melodiously into basins where a thousand goldfish and emerald speckled trout laugh in the crystal waters. Flowers grow luxuriantly. Cool vistas of trees lead far off into the Black Forest, reaching to the Rhine and to Austria. On the rustic benches sit gaily dressed men and women, girls and boys, while others promenade the shady walks; watching the swans in the pools, the fishes, and—each other, and upon all this loveliness of beautiful nature opens the great "Kersaal," the great gambling house of Wiesbaden. The origin of all this was far back in the last days of Nassau, when some one discovered warm mineral springs at Wiesbaden, Homburg, and Baden-Baden. The water attracted crowds from all over Europe. Deriving large revenues from gaming, the Prince of Nassau encouraged gambling in his territory, and under the patronage of the sovereign the gaming tables of Hamburg have demoralized and ruined many of the wealthiest princes and nobles of Europe. This was before Bismark, and it so happens, for the interests of civilization, that the Prussian King, as well as the famous Count, do not like gaming at all. An order is therefore promulgated, that, after the present season, it shall close altogether. Those who do not see these lions this year will not see them at all; and we thank God that the sight of so much attractive sin and misery will be blotted out, and, it is hoped, for ever and ever.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 5·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.
Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing MONDAY, August 31, 1868, Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—

9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·08 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.

6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
5·10 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue,
Philadelphia.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2]

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 6·27 A. M. and 1·48 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M. passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate Stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10·00 A. M.
Fast Line	12·00 M.
Erie Express	12·00 M.
Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and	10·30 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail	11·15 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11·15 P. M.
Accommodation	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1·35 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8·20 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·10 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	5·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Day Express	5·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 25 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7¼, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street below Fourth

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P. M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side.)

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 6·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15 Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12·00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, South-west, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the North-west, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	11·15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·20 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	8·50 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12·00 noon
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10·05 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6·28 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	11·00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10·15 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7·10 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	7·40 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5·00 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 11 General Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, September 7, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Mail	7·30 A. M.
Freight, with passenger car attached	9·15 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic

Mail	4·20 P. M.
Freight, with passenger car	11·40 A. M.
Accommodation	5·50 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Atco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5·30 P. M.
Returning, leaves Atco	6·25 A. M.

Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield	1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic,

Leaves Vine street	7·30 A. M.
Leaves Atlantic	4·20 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

7 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 Carpenter street, by catalogue the neat walnut and mahogany parlor, chamber, and dining room furniture, piano, mirrors; also, the kitchen furniture, etc. 9 4 2t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS.

September 8, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

WALNUT STREET, Nos. 111 and 113—Four story Brick Building.
PINE, No. 1529—Modern Residence.
MARKET, No. 237—Four-story Brick Store.
MARSHALL, No. 993—Modern Dwelling.
MARKET, Nos. 913 and 915—Valuable Store.
BROWN, No. 1904—Modern Residence.
LOMBARD, No. 1612—Modern Dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, Nos. 2225, 2227, and 2229—Hotel, Store, and Dwelling.
SHACKAMAXON, Nos. 1218 and 1220—Frame Dwellings.
OTSEGO, No. 1910—Genteel Dwelling.
JUDSON, North of Hare—Brick Dwelling.
ALLEN—Two Brick Dwellings.
GRAY—Two Brick Dwellings.
BROWN—Two Frame Dwellings.
GROUND RENT—$70 a year.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY—Farm and Grapery, 40 acres.
STEAMBOAT, know as WM. CHAMPION.

STOCKS.

1 share Point Breeze Park.
Shed No. 27 Point Breeze Park.
34 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
12 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
1 share Academy Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Library.
7 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad.
200 shares Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Co.
68 shares Minehill Railroad.
20 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets P. R. R. Co.
160 shares Central Transportation Co.
50 shares Green and Coates P. R. R. Co.
$7000 Wyoming Valley Canal Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
$1000 First Mortgage Bonds Steubenville and Indiana R. R. Co.
$200 City 6 per cent. Loan.
$250 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan. 9 4 3t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,

Sept. 9, 1868, by order of Messrs. B. Diament & Co., of New York.

The Largest and Richest Assortment of entirely new TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, NOTIONS, PARIS FANCY GOODS, ETC.,

Ever offered at auction in this city. [8 18 8t

The goods are now landing from steamer, and full particulars will be given in future advertisement.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 9 1 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, STRAW GOODS, Etc.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 2 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 4 5t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 2¾

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

September 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Peremptory Sale at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street.
SIX VALUABLE STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.
On Saturday Morning,

Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at 2212 and 2214 Filbert street, without reserve, six valuable steam engines of the following power: 18, 15, 12, 9, 6 and 4 horse; large portable boilers, three stationary boilers, two portable boilers, smoke stacks, frames, etc.

May be seen at any time. 8 25 4t

Important Sale at the Auction Rooms,
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE REV. ISAAC LEESER, DECEASED. JEWISH BIBLES, DAILY AND FESTIVAL PRAYER BOOKS, SERMONS, AND CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, ETC., IN ELEGANT BINDINGS.
On Monday Afternoon,

September 14, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms by catalogue. 9 4 2t

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THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30¾

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CORN AND OATS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT GIBSON, C. N.
August 22, 1868.

Sealed Proposals in duplicate will be received at this Office until noon on MONDAY, the 5th day of October, 1868, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with supplies, to be delivered as follows:—

FORT GIBSON, Cherokee Nation, 10,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 20,000 bushels of Corn.

FORT ARBUCKLE, Chickasaw Nation, 5000 bushels of Oats.

All bids to furnish the above must be for sound merchantable Corn or Oats, subject to the inspection of the officer or agent of the United States receiving the same.

Proposals must in all cases specify the kind and quantity of Corn or Oats the bidder desires to furnish, whether in sacks or bulk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two responsible parties setting forth that in the event of its acceptance, they will give ample security for the faithful performance of the same.

The right to reject any or all bids that may be offered is reserved.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed "*Proposals for Corn*," or "*Proposals for Oats*," as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Fort Gibson, C. N.

Payment to be made in Government funds on delivery of the Corn or Oats, or as soon thereafter as funds shall have been received for that purpose.

Delivery to commence on or before Nov. 1, 1868, and to continue at a rate of not less than 3000 bushels per month until the contract is filled.

By order of
Brevet Major-General B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Brevet Lieut.-Col., A. Q. M. U. S. A.,
Chief Q. M. District Indian Territory. 9 4 t O 3

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 22¾ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Larceny of a Skiff and a Load of Potatoes—Negro Till-Tappers—Malicious Mischief—A Stabbing Affair,

—Yesterday Harbor Policeman Grimes observed three suspicious looking characters pulling a skiff laden with potatoes around the Point House. He hailed them, and on coming ashore they could give no satisfactor[illegible] tion as to how they had obt[illegible] [illegible] them. He arre[illegible] [illegible] possession of [illegible] them and locked them up in the Second District Station. It was afterwards discovered that the men had taken the boat from Chester and gone to Woodbury, where they stole the potatoes from a vessel. The accused were taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed them for trial. They gave the names of Michael Sullivan, Philip Morton and William Abbott.

—The store at Twelfth and Christian streets was entered yesterday by four negroes, who relieved the till of its contents, amounting to $11. They then left and were followed to Eleventh street, where they were taken into custody. Being given a hearing before Alderman Bonsall, they answered to the names of Joseph Stout, William Robinson, Robert Hook, and Robert Palmer. They were all bound over to answer.

—The charge of malicious mischief was yesterday preferred against one Patrick Clare, before Alderman Heins. The complainant alleged that while driving a horse and carriage along Germantown road he was run into by a heavy vehicle belonging to the accused, who admitted the fact but claimed that it was accidental. The former insisted that it resulted through the negligence of Clare, who was required to enter bail for his appearance at Court.

—Last night William Wilson, a boarder at No. 923 Wallace street, was stabbed in the hip at that place. It seems that a party was given in the house, and all went along smoothly until a late hour in the night when a fracas occurred, during which Wilson was cut. John H. Johnson, who is alleged to have inflicted the blow, was held in $1500 bail by Alderman Massey.

TOWN TALK.—The city is drearily moist to-day. Our streets are mud sloughs, our gutters running mud-burns, our sidewalks glib mud-stretches, everything is mud; horses, vehicles, and citizens are mud-besplattered. This, however, is only the softening of the ancient dirt—another day's rain and its removal will be effected. We will then all be clean and nice. Old women are in tribulation over the aching of their pet corns, old men over their bunions excrescences. The weatherwise complain that the "Equinoctial" is ahead of time. Pretty Schuylkill again washes further up its banks, and pours its overplus over the barrier dam. Trees, grass, and shrubs grow more deeply green and fragrantly fresh; wearied, sun-blighted flowers raise their heads and open their leaves to embrace the trickling drops. Bare-footed urchins plash in the rain pools, bare-footed little girls laugh at them.

—A rapid youth of twenty-one was found steadying himself last evening against one of the city lamp posts. On being asked by a policeman what he was about, he replied.—"Sir—I (hic) I'm—don't you know, you nig'ramus—I'm prac'tising the Grecian bend, I am." He was permitted to finish the exercise at the Station House.

—The Republican flag raising and mass meeting which was to have taken place last evening at Howard and Oxford streets, has been postponed until Tuesday evening next. The heavens spouted, so the speakers couldn't.

—The Street Contractor up town would do well to look after Camac and Fawn streets. Their condition, to say the very least, is nasty—the more so, as the other streets in the vicinity have all been swept and shovelled.

—The *fall* style was introduced yesterday on Chesnut street. A lady hit her foot against the curbstone and measured her length, as well as breadth, upon the walk.

—The veteran legislator, Simon Cameron, returned from Atlantic City yesterday. He is sunburned, hale, and hearty. A seaside sojourn has renewed his vigor.

—Golden ornaments are the rage upon the heads of ladies at the present day. It would be a much greater novelty to have a golden ornament in the pocket.

—"Grant and Colfax." The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward meet to-night for the purpose of organizing a campaign club.

—"Lady Thorn and Mountain Boy" didn't look yesterday at Suffolk Park—but they will on Monday next.

—How to see a star without going to the theatre—run your head against a lamp-post.

—Unpalatable Lunch—An acquaintance's cold shoulder. You prefer other mutton.

—Resumed—The drills and meetings for the season of the National Guards regiment.

—A man of spirit—He who has just taken his tod.

CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—Before Alderman Beitler, two men named Edward B. Sullivan and Dennis O'Neill (alias Robert Short), have had a hearing upon the charge of conspiracy to defraud John Dorian, doing business on Willow street, out of whisky valued at $321. O'Neill went to Dorian's place of business, represented himself as the proprietor of an establishment at Second and Prime streets; bought the liquor, and said that the cask would be paid for it on delivery. The whisky was delivered, but the cash was not paid. O'Neill then tells Dorian to come at a certain time and get his money. Dorian goes, and while in the place Sullivan enters. The latter insists on having a bill due him by O'Neill paid, and succeeds in getting the money which should have gone to Dorian.

A bar-tender by the name of Melon, who was present at the time, disclosed the fact that the two had agreed in the following way, to keep Dorian out of his money. Sullivan was to stand upon the opposite corner, and when he saw Dorian enter, was also to come in; it being arranged that he should not be recognized by O'Neill. He was then to present a bill and demand its payment, thus securing the money due Dorian.

Melon also deposed that the establishment was owned by Sullivan, and not by O'Neill. The latter said after the transaction "Didn't we fix the thing nice?"

Sullivan was held in $1000 bail to answer, O'Neill in $1500.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—Coroner Daniels this afternoon held an inquest on the body of Robert McCormick, who died at the Hospital from injuries received in a quarrel at Brown's stables, on German street, below Third, on the 26th of August last. It was in testimony that McCormick and a man named Robert Dougherty got into a fight, during which Dougherty struck the deceased over the head with a pitch fork.

The quarrel was started by McCormick, who charged Dougherty with having been the cause of a fight between his (McCormick's) son and another boy.

The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from violence received at the hands of Robert Dougherty.

The accused has not been arrested.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.—Atlantic City, as well as all other watering-places, will soon be left to echo in loneliness to the dreary murmur of wintry billows. The visitors are fast leaving. The lightning express train to that place goes to-morrow morning for the last time, returning on Monday morning.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Samuel Wassen, a currier, was found dead in bed this morning, at the Black Horse Hotel, Second street, below Callowhill. He was fifty-five years of age, and his death is attributed to consumption.

LARCENY.—Charles Goldstein, with an *alias*, has been held in $700 bail by Alderman Beitler, to answer the charge of stealing $7, the property of one Susan Brandt, residing in Shippen street.

—St. Louis has boy garroters.

—New Orleans has furnished "champion heart-breakers" to the watering-places.

—Disraeli says women can vote in England if the revisors of the election lists are willing.

—A Glasgow museum is to have Stonewall Jackson's uniform.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the grand spectacle and ballet of the *White Fawn* continues the attraction. A matinee will be given to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Charles Reade's dramatization of *Foul Play* is now in good working order, and the public appear to appreciate it as highly as at first. It will be given at a matinee to-morrow afternoon.

AT THE AMERICAN TH[illegible] [illegible] a varied and entertaining programme [illegible] will be given every evening, and at a matinee to-morrow.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, one of the best troupes of the kind in the country, will open the winter season, at the Seventh Street Opera House, on Monday evening next. The programme is rich with laughable burlesques.

PEACE OR WAR.

The Great Question Now Agitating Europe.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of Sept. 2, in a leading article upon the condition of Europe, says:—

What the French want, without an exception, and from their innermost heart, and even at the cost of their blood, is the reintegration of France in its natural frontiers—that is, what was taken from her by the European spoliation of 1815; that which was refused them by the surprise, not to say the trickery of Prussia in 1866; in one word, it is revenge for Waterloo and compensation for Sadowa. If the restoration is fallen it is because France wanted the Rhenish frontier and could not obtain it. If Louis Philippe fell it was because he wanted to lower France in foreign opinion, and that under his rule the Rhenish frontier was out of the question. If the republic is fallen it is because it did not know how to march resolutely on to the Rhine, and thus confound the greatness of France with its own. If the earth trembles under the foot of the empire, it is because the nation chafes and demands the Rhine; and if it arms, and if it is, as Marshal Niel states, the only European nation that is equally prepared for war or peace, it is because it demands the same as the nation. The Rhenish frontier—peacefully if possible, by war if necessary. Yes, the Imperial government has a line of politics that is quite in harmony with the French nation, and it knows well that when it abandons those principles the French people will abandon it in return, as it abandoned the Bourbons, the Orleanists, and even the republic. And this is why Europe is not quiet now, because she knows this as well as we do; because France has been the victim of great iniquity; that the iniquity still exists; that France is not inclined to be trodden upon; that she will rise some day, when she shall have found it expedient, and when once on foot, even in the face of a giant, she will not withdraw as long as a drop of blood is left in her arteries; and before this rich and abundant source is exhausted, the whole of Europe will be weak from loss of blood. These are well-known facts, and the only uncertainty is the propitious moment for the display of her pent up anger, and in which direction to let loose her dogs of war.

This is why Europe is on a volcano until France regains her Rhenish frontier. It is not because France has irreconcilable prejudices against the interests or conveniences of others. She would willingly admit any modifications suggested by just susceptibilities or conveniences of her neighbors. For instance, she would be satisfied, instead of taking forcible possession, in which she has no material interest, to agree to the organization of a neutral line that would keep guard on her frontier and protect her security; in one word, she would be satisfied with any arrangement interposing the Rhine between her and Germany. Is this asking for too much? No; there is no disinterested power that could raise such a pretence, and, and, perhaps, there is not one that does not desire it.

FINANCIAL ITEMS.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"State bonds were active and higher. Tennessee, ex-coupon, sold at 65¾; new bonds, 64¾; Virginia, ex-coupon, 53½; new bonds, 53; North Carolinas, ex coupon, 73; new bonds, 72¾; Missouri 6 per cents, 92¾. Railroad bonds of all classes were in demand at higher rates. Central Pacific continuing in active demand, with sales largely in excess of the needs of the Company at 103. Pacific 6s of Missouri sell freely at 100 and accrued interest, with large sales to investors. Another stock will be placed in Europe within a few days, and the loan closed out within a short time. Express shares were higher. Adams sold at 50; Wells & Fargo, 26¾; Merchants' Union, 22; United States, 41; Bankers and Brokers', 106. Pacific Mail was firm at 102½.

"Railway shares opened buoyant, with an advance on all the leading shares. New York Central sold at 127¾; Erie preferred, 70; Hudson, 140¾; Toledo and Wabash, 53¾; St. Paul common, 79¾; the preferred, 86; Michigan Southern, 86¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 103¼. Rock Island was in sharp demand, selling at 104. Northwestern shares were buoyant, selling at 85½. Reading was strong, selling at 93. The dealings in Erie were very heavy, and large blocks of stock changed hands. The street continues in the dark as to the movements of the stock, and the dealings outside the cliques who are menacing it are extremely light. Fort Wayne, 109½. At the 1 o'clock Board prices were a shade off. St. Paul common was higher, selling at 80. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87¾. At the close the market was unsettled, with a recession in prices from ¼@½ per cent. from the highest prices of the day. Michigan Southern declined to 85¾. Rock Island, on heavy sales to realize declined to 102¾.

"Money continues in superabundant supply at 3@4 per cent. on call, and loans are made at the lowest rates in the majority of cases. Commercial paper is wanted and first-class names pass at 6@7 per cent. The banks report a number of 4 per cent loans paid off to-day, and are unable to reloan at that rate. The shipments of currency to the West are beginning to be more active, and some of the banks report they have shipped freely for the past three days.

"The stock of cotton on hand in Galveston Sept. 1, 1867, was 2 57 bales; the receipts this week are 227 bales; received previously, 97,770 bales; received at other Texan ports, 14,297 bales; exported to Great Britain, 39,670 bales; exported to France, 1625 bales; exported to other continental ports, 20,639 bales; exported to New Orleans, 11,[illegible]27 bales; exported to Baltimore, 188 bales; exported to New York, 34,574 bales; exported to Boston, 4'56 bales; on hand and on shipboard (not cleared), 172 bales. The accounts from all parts of the State concur in representing that this season's crop will far exceed last year's; and a general impression prevails that 175,000 bales will be received at this port.

"The receipts of grain at Chicago from September 15 to November 15, 1867, aggregate, 20,762,000 bushels; and of this amount the Chicago and Northwestern carried 8,031,000 bushels, or 40 per cent. of the whole receipts.

"The receipts of grain at Chicago for the past three days have been as follows—the barrels of Flour being reduced to bushels at the rate of five bushels to the barrel. September 1, total receipts 503,000 bushels, of which amount the Northwestern transported 171,000. September 2, 480,000 bushels, of which the Northwestern carried 165,000. September 3, 497,000, and of this amount the Northwestern Road carried 133,000 bushels."

—The following are the footings of the Boston bank report compared with those of the two preceding weeks:—

	Aug. 31	Aug. 24	Aug. 17
Capital	$42,300,000	$42,300,000	$42,300,000
Loans	103,850,020	103,624,791	103,9[illegible]6,603
Specie	767,849	779,192	664,496
Legal-tenders	15,84[illegible],96	16,910,323	15,654,600
Due from banks	14,351,225	13,478,387	15,[illegible]12,183
Due to banks	15,[illegible]27,2[illegible]7	16,[illegible]69,162	14,973,[illegible]26
Deposits	41,214,667	42,364,049	43,702,501
Circulation (Nat'l)	25,177,091	25,214,556	25,182,608

—The *New Yorker Handel Zeitung*, the German-American financial and commercial authority of New York city, makes the following estimate of the United States gold-bearing bonds not permanently placed on this side of the Atlantic:—

The total issue of Government gold bonds	$2,038,000,000
The national banks have deposited, as security for circulation and Government deposits	330,000,000
Leaves	$1,708,000,000
The savings banks in the State of New York held $28,225,300; the amount held by all the savings banks in the United States we believe to be within bounds if we estimate it at	258,000,000
Leaves	$1,450,000,000
By Insurance and Trust Companies there is at least held a further amount of $200,000,000, and the permanent investments of capitalists and all other classes of our population will certainly amount to $500,000,000—together	700,000,000
Leaves	$750,000,000
If we deduct from this the minimum amount held in Europe, say	600,000,000
There remains a total of	$150,000,000

Of which a large part is held by banks and the numerous dealers in Government securities, who are obliged to keep constantly a certain amount of bonds on hand.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH —CHESNUT Street, West of EIGHTEENTH. This place of worship, having been closed for repairs during several weeks, will be re-opened on SUNDAY, 6th instant. The Pastor, Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. 2t

THIRD EDITION

VIRGINIA.

Gathering of Ex-Confederate Generals at Red Sweet Springs—Comments on Rosecrans' Mission.

Affairs in the New Dominion.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Gathering of Southern Leaders at Red Sweet Springs — General Rosecrans' Mission.

RED SWEET SPRINGS, Sept. 3.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens and Jeremiah Morton arrived here to-day. Mr. Stephens is much improved in health. General Beauregard and General Brent are also here. General Beauregard has not been in Washington for three months, Washington, despatches to the contrary notwithstanding. General Robert E. Lee, Ex-Senator Conrad, Assistant Postmaster-General Zevely have gone to Hot Springs. Hon. Richard Y. Merrick and Ex-Secretary of the Interior Stuart have left for home. The numerous special despatches and letters from the Springs to Northern and Western journals about General Rosecrans' mission to prominent representative men of the South, are amusing to the gentlemen here who signed General Lee's letter to General Rosecrans. The statement set forth in said letters and despatches of special correspondents is guess-work or sheer invention on their part. Not one of them have seen the correspondence, and all the signers of it are bound in honor not to reveal the contents. When the proper time arrives the correspondence is to be made public by General Rosecrans. General Lee has the original in his possession. Since General Rosecrans' departure Hons. John B. Baldwin, and Thomas S. Flournoy have affixed their names to it. Upon the arrival at the Springs Alexander H. Stephens remarked to a friend that the most correct and truthful account of General Rosecrans' conference had been given by the correspondent of the Associated Press. Secretary Browning will remain at White Sulphur Springs until the latter part of September. Visitors are beginning to pack up for home.

FROM THE NEW DOMINION.

Threatening Speech of the Attorney-General of Halifax Upon the Confederation Scheme.

HALIFAX, Sept. 4.—Attorney-General Wilkins yesterday made a violent speech. He said the composition of the Senate was the only barrier to the acceptance of the confederation by Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia wanted another concession—the liberty to secede when she wished without civil war or bloodshed.

He doubted the wisdom of accepting the situation. The new constitution was merely a still-born abortion, destined to be drowned like a supernumerary puppy. Mr. Wilkins concludes thus:—"I now give notice to England and Canada, if before the next session redress is not given and the constitution restored to the people, the people will no longer submit. We will have no more of gentle and constitutional means; after that we will pass revenue laws, send for a collector of customs, and order him to pay into the local treasury."

Mr. Blanchard, leader of the Opposition, asked who will obey the law?

The Attorney-General answered—"If we need it, we will, in that event, appeal to another nation!"

The Speaker immediately cleared the gallery, amid great uproar, and declared the Assembly adjourned. The speech makes intense excitement.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4—P. M.—Consols, 94⅛ for both money and account. American securities steady. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—P. M.—Cotton easier, but not quotably lower. Stock of cotton afloat bound to this port, 672,000 bales, of which 3000 are American.

Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness. Breadstuffs dull. Flour easier. Corn easier. Wheat easier. Naval stores unchanged. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard, however, has advanced to 67s. 3d.

LONDON, Sept. 4—P. M.—Calcutta Linseed dull and declined to 62s. Petroleum firm. Sugar quiet and steady.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Demise of a Railway Official.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 4.—Charles Waterbury, for over twelve years Superintendent of the Naugatuck Railroad, died in this city last night, from a cancerous affection of the lungs. The funeral will be solemnized on Sunday afternoon.

Funeral of Ex-Governor Seymour.

HARTFORD, Sept. 4.—The funeral of Ex-Governor Seymour will take place at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. All public societies, and military and Masonic organizations are preparing to attend the funeral.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Cotton dull at 30c. Flour steady; sales of 6000 barrels State, $6·90@9·40; Ohio, $8·70@11·75; Western, $6·90@9·85; Southern $8·60@14·60; California, $9·75@12. Wheat quiet for spring, declining for winter; sales of 4000 bushels red Western, $2·20; white Michigan, $2·60. Corn dull and declined 1c; sales of 41,000 bushels at 70@74c. Rye dull; sales of 1000 bushels Western at $1·45@1·55. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 80. Lard firm at 19¼@19½. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; white, $1 23@1.25; inferior, $1·10@1 12. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye steady, at $1 35@1·40. Provisions firm and unchanged.

New York Stock Quotations, 2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅝	Pitts.F.W.and Chi	108
N. Y. and Erie R.	46½	Toledo & Wabash	53¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	91½	Mil. & St. Paul com	79¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Adams Express	49
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86½	Wells Fargo	25¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	85	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	85	Tennessees, new	65½
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Gold	144¼

Dull and steady.

—The Mammoth Cave is attractive this season.

—A Masonic Congress is to be held at Havre, September 18.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Reception of the New Austrian Minister—The Senate to be Convened on the 21st inst.—Affairs in the Revenue Department.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Letter from Robert Ould.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The *Intelligencer* has another item this morning only three columns long regarding the exchange of prisoners during the war. Another column letter is published from Robert Ould, dated Richmond, September 2, in which he attempts to answer the statement of General Meredith, and a letter of the same length from a Colonel Hatch, of St. Louis.

The Next Session.

Mr. Wade has written to parties here that he will return from his Rocky Mountain trip on the 18th or 19th of September, in time to open the Senate on the 21st, in case it is decided to convene Congress on that day. The letter states that his health is much improved.

Senator Nye,

who went to Paris some time since to consult physicians regarding an affection of the throat will not return before November.

Revenue Nominations.

Commissioner Rollins has prepared a list of supervisors for districts not hitherto supplied, and will send them to to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day or to-morrow. Like the first batch sent in, they are all Republicans. This will complete the business, so far as the Commissioner is concerned, and it will then rest with McCulloch whether they shall be appointed or rejected. Out of a large number of applicants, the Commissioner has nominated only those who are supposed to have qualifications for the position.

Baron Von Lederer, the new Minister from Austria, was presented to the President to-day by Secretary Seward. The usual formalities and speeches were gone through with, after which the President held a social interview with the new Minister.

A Philadelphian Appointed Storekeeper.

Secretary McCulloch to-day appointed W. D. Broadhead, of Philadelphia, Storekeeper, under the new Internal Revenue law.

Commissioner Rollins

intends leaving in a few days for New Hampshire, to visit his family. It is probable that before he goes the matter of appointment of supervisors will be settled.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Movement of the Cheyenne Indians.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—An Omaha despatch says it is reported that a large force of Cheyenne Indians was moving North, intending to take the Pacific railroad between North Platte and Julesburg. General Augur's troops are endeavoring to intercept them.

Railroad Progress.

The Government Commissioners have accepted another section of the Union Pacific Railroad.

A Denver despatch says three men were killed and one wounded, by Indians, near Colorado city, yesterday.

New York Stock Quotations—3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N.Y.Cent. R.	126⅝	Tol. & Wabash R.	53¼
N.Y. and E. R.	46½	Mil. and St. P. com	79½
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Adams Express Co.	49
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Wells' Fargo	25¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	86¾	U. S. Express	45
Chi. and N. W. com.	85	Tennessee 6s, new	65½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85	Gold	144¼
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Market dull.	
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	108		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 4

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1900 Pa 6s, 1 series.2d.	104½	100 sh Lit Sch R.	44½
$300 do..1 series.	104	18 sh Leh Nav.	21½
$5400 do..1 series.2d.	104¼	200 do.........s60..	21½
$158·68 Pa 5s, '70	99	300 do.........ls..	21½
$4800 Phil & Erie 6s.	91½	300 sh Read R.....c..	46
$1000 Len 6s.gold 1.b5.	87½	200 do.....b60..ls..	46
$1000 do.	87¾	100 do..s0dbal5..	46
$500 do.	87¾	100 do..60doal0..	46
130 sh Penna R.....ls..	53½	200 do.........b60..	46
3 do.	53½	100 do.........s5wn..	45 81
100 do.........b60..	53½	100 do.	46
6 sh Leh V R.......b5..	55		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Leh Val R 6s.	96	15 sh Leh V R.	55
$200 C&Am m.6s,'89.	96½	6 sh 2d and 3d.	51½
$3000 West Pa R 6s.	82	100 sh Phil & E.	25½
1 sh Cam & Am.	129	100 do.........b60..	25½
10 do.........b5.	129		

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, Sept. 3, 1868:—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From St Clair	55	05
" Port Carbon	10,348	14
" Pottsville	2,548	16
" Schuylkill Haven	40,226	07
" Auburn	4,944	03
" Port Clinton	28,872	04
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,934	04
Anthracite coal for week	91,929	18
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	7,285	09
Total for week paying freight	99,215	02
Coal for Company's use	3,693	11
Total all kinds for week	102,908	13
Previously this year	2,129,412	07
Total	2,232,321	00
To Thursday, Sept. 5, 1867	2,445,892	05

POLITICAL.

—Hon. Thomas D. Eliot, of the First District, Massachusetts, after ten years of service in Congress, proposes to retire. Among the candidates named for the successor are:—Hon. Mr. Buffinton, who has previously served the district; Hon. William T. Davis, of Plymouth, and Captain Prince S. Crowell, President of the Cape Cod National Bank.

—Hon. Alfred Ely has declined to be a candidate for Congress in the Rochester District, and recommends the nomination of Judge Noah Davis as a candidate of the highest character and capacity, whose unanimous indorsement by the County Convention of Orleans, he says, expresses the uncontested preferences of the people of that county, as well as of a very large proportion of the Republicans of Monroe.

—The *World* before Seymour was nominated, thus gave an expression of its opinion of all who assail General Grant:—"His career is a lesson in practical Democracy; it is a quiet satire on the dandyism and puppyism, and the shallow affectation of our fashionable exquisites, as well as upon the swagger of our plausible, glib-tongued demagogues."

—General Carl Schurz has arranged to visit Buffalo on the 10th instant, and speak to his German fellow-citizens on the political questions of the day. He also speaks in Albany September 7; Syracuse, September 8; Rochester, September 9.

THE MARKETS.

The following are the latest quotations for the various articles designated:—

ASHES—DUTY: 2½ ⅌ ct. ⅌ lb.
Pot, 1st⅌100lbs 8·62½@8·75
Pearl, 1st sort — —@—·—
CANDLES—DUTY: 2½c. ⅌ lb.
Sperm, ⅌ lb...—45 @—48
Do,ptLP's&Co—58 @——
DoDoJ'd&My—55 @—58
Adam'ne City—21 @—22
Adam's State—— @——
COAL—DUTY: 40c. @ $1·25 ⅌ ton.
Liv.Orr'l⅌ton—— @——
Sidney..........—— @——
Pictou..........—— @——
Anth. ⅌2,000⅌, 6·50 a7·60
COCOA—DUTY: 3 c, ⅌ lb.
Marac'o gldinbd — a——
Guayaq'l " " 9½a 10
Para " " — a——
St. Dom'o " " — a—
COFFEE—DUTY: 5c. ⅌ lb.
Java,wh'e,⅌bg'd,21½a23½
Jamaica.........—14½a—15½
Laguayra........—15 a—16½
Maracaibo......—15 a—17
St.Dom.,cash..—14½a—14½
COPPER—(KUPPER)—DUTY: Pig and Bar. 2½c. and Sheathing, 3c. ⅌ lb.
Am'can Ingot—23½a—24
Sheathi'g, new (suits) ⅌ lb...—33 a——
Sheath'g.old.— 18 a— 20
Sheath'g yel.— 26 a——
Pig. Chile......— — a——
Bolts..............— 33 a——
DRUGS AND DYES—
Alcohol...........— — a——
Aloes, ⅌ lb....— 21 a——
AloesSoc'trine—75 a—85
Alum.............— 3½a— 3¾
Ant'yreg. gld —11½a —
Argols ref. gld—21½a—24
Arsenic,pow'r,g 3 a——
Assafetida.......—25 a 40
BalsamCapivi —85 a —
Balsam Tolu... 1 30 a——
Balsam Peru..—— a 3·50
Berries,Pers.gld27 a—31
Berries, Turk.—— a——
Bi-carb.Soda, gd— a— 4½
Borax, refined—35½a—36½
Brimstone,roll—— a——
Brims one flor—— a— 5½
Brim'e,⅌tn.gd39·00 a——
Camph'r⅌lbinbd,g—a—
Camphor, ref.. 1·20 a——
Cantharides...—— a 1·65
Car.Ammonia—17 a——
Cardamoms.. — — a 3·25
Castor Oil.......— — a—35
ChamomileFl.—15 a—50
Chlorate Potash, gold......—34 a—35
Cochineal Hs gd— a—90
Coch.Mex.gold 73 a—75
Copperas.Am. — — a— 1¾
Cream Ta.g'd—30 a—31
Cubebs, E. I...— — a—30
Cutch ....— 15½a—16
Epsom Salts..— 3¾a— 4
Gamboge......—1·75 a2·00
Gum Arabic, s'ts..........— 31 a—35
Gum Arabic, pkd...........— 45 a—75
Gum Benzoin— 80 a—85
Gum Myrrh, E. I.........— — a——
Gum Myrrh, Ty..........— 55 a——
Gum Trag.,st— 35 a— 40
Gm Trag., fl. gd 60 a—100
Hyd. Pota Eng. and Fr.,gold 3·70 a3·90
Ipecacuanha, Br............ 3·00 a3·75
Jalap in bd gld—85 a 90
Lac Dye.......—25 a—55
Licorice Paste—37 a——
Madder, Dutch gold.........—12½a—13
Madder, French gold..........— 15a——
Manna, small flake...........—95a——
Manna, large flake.............1·70a 1·75
Nutgalls, bl. Alep.........—35 a——
Oil Berg't...... 6·87½a 8·50
Oil Cassia.......— —a 3·60
Oil Lemon....4·00 a 4.50
Oil Pepperm't——a 6·50
Oil Orange......——a——
Opium,Ty.g'd 8·00 a 8 20
Ox. Acid ⅌ lb— 38 a— —
Phosphorus..— 92½a— 95
Prus. Potash.— — a— 35¼
Quicksilver..— 76 a— 77
Rhubarb, Chi—2 25 a 3·25
Saleratus, c,h— — a——
S. Am'iac.g'd— 8 a— 8½
S. Soda,gold.—1·62½a 1 65
Sarsa'lla, Hon in bd gold.— 25 a— 30
Sarsa'lla,Mex. in bd gold...— — a— 14
Senna. E. I..— 20 a— —
Senna. Alex.— 25 a— 28
Shellac ....— 37½a— 50
Soda Ash 60 ⅌ c, gold......— — a—2·62½
S. Lead, W. gd a— 25
Sulph. Quin.——— a—2·30
Tar. Acid, g.— 52 a— 52½
Verdigris, g.. —30 a— —
Vitriol Blue...—10 a— 11
FEATHERS—DUTY: 30⅌c
PrimeWest'n— 85 a——
Tennessee.....— 75 a——
FISH—DUTY: Mackerel, $2: Herrings, $1; Salmon, $3; Other pickled, $1·50 ⅌ bbl. Other Fish, pickled, Dried, or smoked in smaller packages, 50 cts. ⅌ 100 lbs.
DryCod ⅌ cwt.7 00 a 8·00
Pickl'd Scale. 5·00 a 5 25
Pickled Cod.. 6·25 a 6·50
Mackr'lNo.1.— — a——
Mackerel No. 1, small 20 00 a21 00
Mack.No2.M.16·00 a16 50
Mack.No.3M.10·25 a10 50
Salm'nPic N.28 00 a30 00
Sal.Pic ⅌ tce.— — a——
Shad. Ct.No.1, ⅌ hf. bbl....— — a——
Her'gPick'd.— — a——
Her'gs⅌b'x.—35 a—50
Herring, No.1—23 a—25
FLAX—DUTY: $15⅌ton.
North Riv.⅌lb—16 a—24
FLOUR AND MEAL—DUTY; 20 ⅌ cent.
Sour...............$7·00 a 9·80
Ex. Amber In., Ohio, & Mich... } 10·30 a11·90
Ohio Shipping. } 9·00 a 9·40
Ohio ex. bds. 9 90 a13·40
Genessee do..11 95 a13·10
Canada Sup..— — a——
Canada extra— — a——
Brandywine..— — a——
Georgetown .— — a——
Califor'a & Oregon....} 10·40 a12·25
Alexandria...— — a——
Balt.How'dst— — a——
Rye Flour......7·25 a10·25
Corn Meal.....6·25 a——
do. Brandy'e,6·75 a——
do. Punch...27 25 a28·50
FRUIT—DUTY: Dried, 5c.: Almonds, 6@10c. shelled and not shelled; other Nuts, 2c.; Dates, 2c.; Sardines 50, Grapes 25, and Fruits in Sugar, Syrup and Brandy, 25 ⅌ cent.
Rais.Sh.⅌½ck8·50 a——
Rais,bch &lyrs4 00 a 4 07
Cur'nts,Zt.⅌lb—11½a— 12
Citron............—— a— 28
Almonds Sicily soft shell..—16 a— 17
Alm's shell'd.—— a— 50
FURS AND SKINS—Furs dressed or undressed, on skins. 10 ⅌ cent ad val.:
Beaver, ⅌ pce:
" North⅌lb 1·50 a 4·00
" Southern 1·00 a 2·00
" Western. 1·00 a 3·00
OtterNo'thpce3 00 a 7·00
" Western .. 5·00 a 5 00
Red Fox N'th—·75 a 1 50
Raccoon S'th—·10 a——
" West.com—·10 a—·40
" North ......—·50 a 1·00
MinkNorth'n 3 00 a 8·00
" Western.. 2·00 a 7 00
Marten, N'th 5·00 a20 00
Goat. Curacoa— ·48 a—·53
" Mex. ⅌ lb— — a——
Deer,Sisal ⅌lb—·43 a—·46
" S. Juan...—·39 a— 41
GRAIN—DUTY: 10a20cts.
WheatwG⅌bu—— a 2 60
" " Cala...—— a 2 60
" Ohio.........—— a——
" Mich., w.. 2·35 a 2 50
Chicago,No.1.— — a 2 08
do. No.2,— — a 2 01
do. No 3.— — a——
Milwa'k,No. 1—— a 2 17
do. No. 2—— a 2 10
do. No. 3—— a——
Rye State...... 1·80 a 1 82
Corn, So. w.y. — — a 1 24
" " yellow 1·24 a——
" mixed " Western } 1·18 a 1·22
Barley..........— — a——
Barley Malt.— — a——
Oats, State... —83 a— 84
" Ohio ... —83 a— 84
" Jersey — — a——
Peas ble.⅌2bu—— a——
GUNPOWDER.—DUTY: 4 cents ⅌ lb, and 20 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Blasting,⅌25lb—— a 4·00
Shipping.........—— a 4 50
Rifle .... 6·50 a——
HAY—
NRinbls⅌100lb— 75a——
HEMP—DUTY: Russia $40; Manilla $75; Jute $15; Italian. $40; Sun and Sisal, $15 ⅌ ton.
Russiacl⅌t'n.gold a245·00

Sissal, gold —— a——
Manilla, ⅌ lb. gold...........—11 a —
Jute, gold.......— 6 a— 6½
Amer. und'd 175·00a180·00
Do. dressed...270·00a290·00
HIDES—DUTY: 10 ⅌ cent. ad valorem, gold
R.G.&B.Ayres Gn Slt Cow — 11 a—12
Do.do.gr.sltd...—21½a—22
Oronoco.........—19 a—19½
San Juan........—18 a—18½
Savanilla, etc—.12 a—12½
Maracaibos&d—14 a—15
Maranh. oxetc—11 a—12½
Matamoras.....—15 a—15½
P. Cabello.......—14 a—15
Vera Cruz......—15 a—16
Dry South gld..—11 a—13
California......—20 @—20½
Calcutta Buff. gd 11 @—11½
Do. Kips⅌pce—14 @—15
Do. green.......—12 @—13
Green SaWest—— @—11
CitySlaughter—13 @—13½
HONEY—DUTY: 20c.⅌gal.
Cuba, @ gal., duty paid. —78 @—80
Cuba in bond gd52 @—55
HOPS—DUTY: 5 cents ⅌ lb.
1867...............—15 @—35
1866...............— 3 @—13
Bavarians......—20 @—30
HORNS—DUTY: 10 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Ox, B. A. & R., G. & C...............6·00a7.00
INDIGO—DUTY: FREE.
Bengal, ⅌ lb...1·10 a 2·65
Madras gold..—95 a 1 10
Manilla,gold..—70 a 95
Caraccas,gold—80 a 1·05
Guatemala,gld..1·10a 1·45
IRON—DUTY: Bars $17; R. R $70 ⅌ 100; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c, ⅌ lb; Band, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¼@1½c. ⅌ lb. Pig, $9 ⅌ ton Sheet, 3c, ⅌ lb.
Pl., English, & Scotch,⅌ton, 43 00 a 48·00
Pig, Am'can.. 40·00 a 42 00
Bar.Eng. ref..100 00 a — —
Bar.Eng 'm... 90·00 a — —
Sheet, Russia, 1st qual. ⅌ lb—— a—14
Sheet,English & American—— a——
LEAD—DUTY: Pig. $2·00 ⅌ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2·75 ⅌ 100 lbs.
Galena............—— a——
Spanish, gold.. 6·30 a 6·40
Bar, net..........10 00 a——
Sheet&Pipe,nt—— a10·50
LEATHER—DUTY: Sole, 35—Upper, 30 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Oak (S) Lt. ⅌ lb—38 a—42
Oak middle.....—38 a—46
Oak, heavy......—40 a—46
Oak, crop.........—42 a—45
Hemlock,light—28 a—30
Hemlock, mid —27½a—30
Heml'k,heavy —25 a—28
Hemlock, dam—19 a—27
LIME—DUTY: 10 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Rockland,com—— a 1·10
Lump............— — a 2·00
LUMBER—DUTY: 20 ⅌ ct ad val. Wholesale Prices
Timber, W. P. ⅌ cubic foot— — a——
Timber Oak, Oc ....— — a——
Timber,GaYP (by car)⅌cft— — a——
East'n Spruce per M..........18·00 a20·00
Sh'gles,⅌bch— — a——
Do,shaved, ⅌ bdl. (½ M.).— — a——
DoSaw'd⅌M.— — a——
DoCed.2 ft.1st qual., ⅌ M...— — a——
Do. Cypress, 3 foot.........— — a——
Laths E.& M. 2 90 a 3·00
Stav's W.Ope — — a275·00
" W.Ohd .. — — a235·00
" W.O.bbl. — — a150·00
Head'g W. O.— —a140·00
MOLASSES—DUTY:8c.p'gl
N. O., ⅌ gal......82½a— 86
Porto Rico.......46 a— 48
Cuba Muscov...42 a— 50
Cuba Clayed....36½ a— 38
Barbadoes......—50 a—51
NAILS—DUTY: Cut, 1½; Wrought 2½; Horseshoe, 5 cents ⅌ lb.
Cut,4a6d.⅌100lb4·75 a4·87½
Clinch.............6 25 a6·50
NAVAL STORES—DUTY: Spts. Turpentine, 30 cts. ⅌ gal.; other kinds, 20 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Turpet, Sft. N. Coty, ⅌280lbs— — a4·25
Tar.. .... Wilmington...... —— a4 25
Tar, ⅌ bbl NC 3 25 a3 75
Pitch..............3·25 a——
Resin-com. old2 77 a 2·80
Do. No.2⅌280lb 3·00 a 3 23
Spirits Tur...—44 a— 45
OIL—DUTY: Palm 10,Olive $1. Linseed, Flaxseed, R. Seed, 23 cents; Sperm (foreign fisheries) and Whale or other fish (foreign), 20 ⅌ cent. ad valorem.
Olive,12bb&b 4·00 a— —
Olive,inc.⅌g.—2 35 a 2 40
Palm, ⅌ lb.... 12½a— 13
Linseed, city ⅌ gal........ — — a 1·08
Linseed,Eng.— — a——
Whale..........—83 a— 85
" Ref.Win—— a—90
" Ref. S'g.— — a——
Sperm, crude 1·80 a——
" W. U'bl'ch. 2 15 a——
Red, city distilled..........—90 a——
L'd OilS&W.— — a——
Kerosene,l'g— — a— 87
OIL-CAKE—DUTY: 20⅌ct. ad val.
Thin ob⅌ton.— — a67 00
PETROLEUM—DUTY: Crude, —c, Ref. 2½c.
Crude,40—47 gravity ⅌ gal.........—15½a— 22½
Refined free L.S. to white (110—125 test) ..... 33½ a—33¾
Refined in bond L.S. to white (115 test)......—32 a——
Refined in b'd. white (115—120 test)..........—34 a——
Naptha, refined (60—63 gravity)...........—18 a——
PROVISIONS—DUTY: Cheese, 4c.⅌lb; Beef and Pork, 1c.; Hams, Bacon, and Lard. 2c. ⅌ lb.
BeefMs.ob⅌b— — a——
" " city...— — a——
" Mess ex.20·50 a25·00
" Primecy— — a——
" Primecy— — a——
" " Ms⅌tc15·00 a21·00
Pork,Ms.⅌bb— — a28 62½
" Prime... 23,00 a23 75
" " Mess..25 25 a25 50
" " Clear — — a——
Lard prm stm—18 a— 19
Hams. salt.....— — a——
Should. salt...—13¼a— 13½
Beef hams, in pickle,⅌bbl— — a——
Beef,smo.⅌lb— — a——
Butter, Orang— 35 a— 40
" St.fairtopr— 30 a— 32
" Ohio. ....— - a— -
Cheese.............—14 a— 18
RICE—DUTY: 2½c. ⅌ lb Paddy, 1½c. ⅌ lb.
Carolina, good, to prime..... 9·10 a10 50
Rangoon, dressed gold............ 9·40 a10·00
SALT—DUTY: Sacks, 24c. ⅌ 100 lbs; bulk, 18 cts ⅌ 100 lbs.
Turk's Island, ⅌ bush ......— — a— 48
Liverpool, Gr., ⅌ sack...........1·78 a1·80
⅌ Higgins'...—— a 2·90
⅌Ashton's g2·30 a——
SEEDS—DUTY: Linseed, 16c., Hemp ½c. ⅌ lb, Canary $1 ⅌ bush. of 60 lbs, and Grass Seed 30 ⅌ ct. ad val.
Clover ⅌ lb......—13¾a—14½
Timothy⅌bus..2 00 a3·25
FlaxAm.rgh....2 80 a —
SHOT—DUTY: 2½c. ⅌ lb
Dp&Bk(c)⅌lb—·10½a— —
Buckcomp(c)—·11½a— —
SOAP—DUTY: 25 ⅌ cent. ad val.
Castile............—·16½a— 16¾
SPELTER—(ZINN)—DUTY: In Pigs, Bars, and Plates, $1·50 ⅌ 100 lbs.
Plates .....gold 6·37 a 6 50
SPICES—DUTY:5a50c.⅌lb.
Cassia in mats ⅌ lb. gld.....— — a—·52
Ging'r,Racegld·11 a—·11½
Mace, gold....—·90 a— 95
Nutmegs, No. 1, gold..........—·86 a—·88
Pepper, gold..—·23 a—·24
Pimento, Jamaica (c) gold........— — a—21
Cloves (c) gld— 27 a—·27½
SUGARS—DUTY:2½a5c⅌lb
New Orleans— — a——
Cuba.Mrlado— 07 a—·08½
Porto Rico....—·— a—·12½
Hav'nawhite—·11½a— 12
Hav. B.&Y.— — a——
Manilla........— — a— 11
Loaf...........— — a——
Crushed........— — a— 16¾
Yellow.........— — a— 14¾

FIFTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Annual Feast of Cutlers at Sheffield—Minister Johnson's First Address.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The annual feast of cutlers at Sheffield occurred yesterday. Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, who was present as a guest, made his first address in England, in response to a toast of "the health of the American Minister." Mr. Johnson, after expressing thanks for the high honor conferred upon him, said he came to this country as a messenger of peace.

He was glad, he said, to recognize everywhere in England strong proofs of friendship, and which he was certain was reciprocated in his native country; for no people under the sun had America kinder feelings than her Majesty's subjects. They were really one people; had like laws and like institutions, and in both countries freedom was the base of those laws and institutions. In their joint hands liberty would live forever.

Mr. Johnson reviewed briefly the causes, course, and triumphant termination of the recent civil war in America, and continued—the war had this compensation, it ended slavery. None but free men now trod the soil of America, and history would say that all was well spent in erasing this blot, transmitted from a common ancestry, tarnishing our fame, and belying the Declaration of Independence.

He then alluded to the marshaling of forces for the coming Presidential election in America, saying that however the present canvass ended he could personally vouch for the next President as a warm friend of England.

He then alluded to Sheffield cutlery, which he said was famous throughout the civilized world, and spoke familiarly and encouragingly of the annual gathering of the Cutlers' Company. He was listened to throughout with the most marked attention and his assurances of peaceful and friendly relations between Europe and America were loudly applauded.

New York Stock Quotations—3·45 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	126⅝	West. Union Tele.	34
N. Y. and E. R.	46½	Toledo & Wabash	53
Ph. and Rea. R.	92½	Clev. and Tol. R.	102½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	85½	Mil. & St. Paul com.	79
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	86¾	Adams Express	49
Chi. and N. W. com	85	Wells, Fargo Exp.	25¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85	U. S. Express Co.	44
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Tennessee 6s, new	66½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	108	Gold	144
Pac. M. S. Co.	102½	Market irregular.	

DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W.	15½	Amoskeag	12½
Merrimack, D.	14½	Lowell	10½
Cocheco, L.	14	Wamsutta	9½
Sprague	12½	Victory	10½
Pacific	13½	Wauregan	12
American	13½	Arnold	11½
Dunnells	13½	Hamilton	13½
Allens	13½	Richmond	13½
Manchester	13½	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13	Mourning	12
Briggs	10½	Lancaster	13
Nassau	12½	Oriental	13

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A.	4-4	17	Pocasset	4-4	17
Lawrence, C.	4-4	16½	" F.	3-4	11½
" F.	4-4	14	Pepperell, E.		15
" G.	7-8	13½	" R.		14
" M.	3-4	13½	" O.		13
" H.	3-3	12½	" N.		12
Pacific, Extra	4-4	16½	"	7-4	32½
" H.	4-4	16½	"	8-4	42½
" L.	4-4	15	"	9-4	47½
Atlantic, A.	4-4	17	"	10-4	52½
" H.	4-4	16½	Boot, S.		15½
" L.	4-4	14	" O.		13½
" V.	3-4	14½	" H.		12
" N.	3-4	12½	Appleton, A.	4-4	17
Superior, IXL.	4-4	16	Laconia, H.	4-4	16½
Shawmut, C.	4-4	16	" O.		14½
Agawam, F.	4-4	13½	" B.		14½
Stark, A.		16½	" E.		13½
Massachusetts	4-4	15½	Lyman, E.	4-4	17
" BB.	4-4	15	" C.	4-4	15½
" E.	7-8	13½	" G.	4-4	13½
Indian Head	4-4	17	Utica	4-4	22
"	3-4	14	Tremont, C.	4-4	13½
Exeter, A.	4-4	13½	Indian Orchard, A.		16
" S.	7-8	12½	" " C.		15
Medford	4-4	15½	" " BB.		13½
Augusta	4-4	15½	" " W.		12½
"	7-8	14	Great Falls, H.	9-8	15½
Gilboa	4-4	15½	" " J.	4-4	15
Pittsfield, A.	4-4	13½	" " M.		14½
Kennebec	4-4	10½	" " S.		13½
Everett, AA.	4-4	15	Cabot, A.	4-4	16
Shannon	4-4	14	" W.	4-4	15
Bedford, R.	3-4	11	Dwight, A.	4-4	15
Conesto Co., E.	3-4	9½	" X.	4-4	11½

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	14½
Berkshire	16	Roanoke	12
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	17

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	30	Otis Company, CC.	23
York	30	" " BB	28
Blue Hill	15	" " AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	18
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man's	25	Columbian	30
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24	Whittenton, A.	20
York	23½	" BB.	16
Uncasville	15½	" C.	14
American	14½	Eagle	13½
Hamilton	24	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

FINE STATIONERY, CARD ENGRAVING and Card Plate Printing in every variety,
DREKA,
1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
BOYS' CLOTHING STORE
IN THE UNION.

We have now on hand a large assortment of very fine

Ready-Made Clothing for Boys,

Which will be sold as cheap as the same style and quality can be purchased elsewhere.

An extensive assortment of fine CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, Etc., for gentlemen's order work.

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. [7 10m rp